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SOVIET TREATY ISSUE GOING TO BRITISH PEOPLE

Pros and Cons to Be Spread Before Electorate in Campaign

DOCUMENT IS SIGNED BY PRIME MINISTER

Real Struggle Comes After House of Commons Reassembles in October

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 8—The Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, signed the Anglo-Soviet Treaty this morning. The best that is said for this treaty in informed circles here is that it may become the basis of an eventual better understanding with Russia. The worst that is said of it is that it commits the British Government to a conditional promise to guarantee a loan of an undefined amount to a bankrupt state, thereby raising expectations that are exceedingly improbable of fulfillment, which may damage British credit and increase, instead of diminish, international friction hereafter.

Not Taken Seriously

On all sides the treaty is regarded as an electioneering move and not to be taken very seriously from any other viewpoint. The principal Government daily journal here this morning emphasizes that the treaty enables Labor to claim that it has done something "to restore trade relations with Russia and so provide more employment." Russians here are naturally jubilant at the course negotiations have taken.

Interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative today, Christian Rakovsky, head of the Soviet delegation, said: "I consider this arrangement an eminently practical solution of all our difficulties. As to war debts, they are to be settled in the future, and we have our counter claims to make against them."

Final settlement will mean a second treaty, and Mr. Rakovsky reaffirmed the pledge of his Government that a greater part of the loan will be spent in orders to British firms. Both countries, he said, would gain. If there had been no agreement, the claims of British subjects could not have been satisfied, and the commerce of the two countries could not have been developed.

No Support Otherwise

Outside of Russian and Labor circles here the treaty finds little support. The London Times, representing Conservative opinion, says its only explanation is that it enables the British Prime Minister "to save his face with his own followers and to assist the Bolsheviki to do the same." The same paper asks how British overseas dominions, which Mr. MacDonald has so often promised should be consulted in all matters of foreign affairs, can regard this instrument, drawn up not only without their knowledge, but also without that of at least one of the principal members of the British Cabinet and only a few hours after the official announcement that negotiations had broken down.

The Liberal organs are more cautious. The Daily News finds it difficult to explain—except on assumption of rather paltry motives—the heat of the outcry against the signing of the treaty." The Westminster Gazette is also beginning to reconsider its position. "There is a certain amount of humbug about the principal treaty," it confesses today, but goes on to argue that until more is known, it is "as well to reserve judgment." The Daily Chronicle, representing Lloyd George's views, is less inclined to compromise.

It today describes the treaty as "a sham document for shop window use only." It also charges Mr. MacDonald with action "contrary to his pledge." These conflicting views are to be placed before the electorate in the political campaign which all three British parties are to conduct during the Parliamentary recess that has now begun. The real struggle over the treaty, however, will not take place until after the House of Commons has reassembled in October when the question of ratification comes up.

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Candidate for Governor

Bain News Service

RALPH O. BREWSTER
Successful Republican Nominee in Maine

MR. BREWSTER'S VICTORY MEANS MUCH IN MAINE

Republican Nominee Stanch Opponent of Public Funds for Sectarian Schools

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 8 (Special)—The victory of Ralph O. Brewster of Portland, over Frank G. Farrington of Augusta, for the Republican nomination of Governor, means many things, say students of the Maine political situation. In the first place, they declare, it means the defeat of the old line politicians who have been shaping the party's policies for many years. It does not mean, they continue, that Mr. Brewster is not a stanch Republican, for they assert he is as sincere a member of the party of Abraham Lincoln as Maine ever had. It does mean, however, that some of the ideas of the old-time politicians are to be cast aside and new policies inaugurated.

Those who know Mr. Brewster say that he is a man of high ideals, of great force of character, and that few will dare to accuse him of lack of courage. He has conducted a campaign that has stirred the whole State for the outspoken manner in which he has discussed various subjects, principally the question of the handling of state funds in connection with the aid to denominational schools. He has not been afraid to take a stand on this issue, and this fact has won him many friends.

The Republican nominee for Governor never gives up when he believes he is right and has a fighting chance, say his friends. That is why he is the nominee today after another man had been officially accorded that honor by the recognized authorities. He believed that he had lost the election unfairly. They declared, not through any malice on the part of his opponent, but through crookedness in election officials who were not favorable to him or to his cause. He proved his case beyond a shadow of doubt, simply because he would not give in until the matter had been sifted to its bottom.

"His enemies will say that he is a Klan candidate, and he is, in so far as the Klan is concerned; not, however, so far as Mr. Brewster is concerned," said a supporter to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The Republican nominee has never recognized the Klan, never openly sought its support, and, there is every reason to believe, has never specially agreed to support any of the measures for which the Klan stands.

"The Klan picked him out as a man they could support, just the same as the Klan announced its support for the members of the new council of the city of Portland who were elected. They probably felt that they were picking the winning man in Mr. Brewster as they did in the case of the city. They may claim the credit for nominating and electing both but that does not mean that they were responsible for the victories. They are strong in numbers, undoubtedly, but they do not dominate the State of Maine in politics.

"Mr. Brewster is recognized as a convincing public speaker and makes friends wherever he goes. This was one of the great reasons why he won out; wherever he went he left a trail of friendships behind him.

"One has heard much in the past that if Brewster were nominated it would mean the election of Pattangall. This may be so but there is no proof that such will be the case. Party ties are too strong and especially during a Presidential year when the eyes of the Nation are upon Maine to see what she has to say regarding the re-election of Coolidge. 'As Maine goes so goes the Nation' has been too well drilled into the heads of Maine politicians to be lightly cast aside. They want a national victory and they are too wise to let a little state jealousy imperil the greater issue. However, it is admitted that William R. Pattangall, the Democratic nominee, who has had the advantage of a month and a half of campaigning, while the Republicans have been finding out who they had chosen, will develop much strength and will give Mr. Brewster, or anyone else who might have been nominated, a stiff battle for victory."

AMERICANS MAY HAVE TO GIVE UP WORLD FLIGHT

One More Effort to Be Made Before Flight Is Abandoned

REIKJARIK, Iceland, Aug. 8 (AP)—A conference called by Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder on the flagship Richmond today decided to make a final effort to find a feasible landing place for the American Army world fliers on the east coast of Greenland before reaching a decision as to whether the remainder of the flight for the present season would have to be called off.

The cruiser Raleigh of the patrol fleet, has been ordered to leave tomorrow morning to investigate the conditions on the Greenland coast, and find a possible alternative from Angmagsalik as a landing place, the supply steamer Gertrud Rask being held up in that vicinity.

Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, the flight commander, who is assisting Lieut. Erik H. Nelson of the airplane New Orleans in bringing the two flight planes ashore for overhauling, left this work to attend the conference with Capt. William C. Watts of the Raleigh, and Maj. Clarence E. Crumrine of the army air service on the Richmond. The New Orleans was beached this morning for the overhausing process.

Seek Emergency Bases

Meantime steps have been taken by the army advance party to establish "emergency bases" on both the east and west coasts of Greenland for use by the fliers upon their next hop.

A dispatch received today by the air service from Major Crumrine, representing the service on the cruiser Milwaukee, said he had ordered establishment of an emergency base "on the west coast as near Cape Farewell as possible," and was "negotiating with the steamer Quest to attempt to penetrate the ice and establish a base at some other point on the east coast."

It was added that the two remaining fliers would wait at Reikjarik "until Greenland bases can be established which are consistent with success of flight."

The Crumrine dispatch was dated yesterday and evidently was sent before Rear Admiral Magruder decided to call a conference to discuss the advisability of discontinuing the flight. Army officials said nevertheless, it adequately represented the determination of the service to "carry on" regardless of the increasing obstacles offered by conditions along the Greenland coast.

The report that a safe landing place for the fliers on the east coast of Greenland had been found was declared to be without foundation, and the advancing season makes further delay dangerous. The fliers declare they are willing to remain at Reikjarik until Sept. 1, but refuse to consider the possibility of fueling at sea from a cruiser.

Substitute Wade Plane Reaches Squantum Field

The Boston II, substitute round-the-world plane, alighted on the waters at the United States naval air station at Squantum at 12:20 o'clock this afternoon, after flying 300 miles from Raritan Bay, N. J., in 3 hours and 27 minutes without a stop.

It will remain at the station over night, where mechanics will see that it is shipshape for the hop tomorrow to Bar Harbor, Me., and possibly Pictou, N. S., where Lieut. George O. McDonald will deliver it to Lieut. Leigh Wade to enable him to rejoin his companions, if they continue their flight.

The Boston II is the same type plane as the Boston, which was abandoned by Lieutenant Wade after a forced landing in the Atlantic Ocean between the Orkney Islands and Iceland. When it took off from Langley Field, Va., yesterday, army officials said it was in perfect condition, was a "goer," and should be able to complete the flight to the Pacific coast.

Wade Self-Sacrificing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—A message dated Louisburg, N. S., Aug. 7, and received by the air service from Lieut. Leigh Wade, who commanded the plane wrecked off the coast of Iceland, said he realized that he and his flying companion would be unable to complete the circuit of the globe and share fully in the glory of that achievement and advised against sending a reserve plane to him at a point where the wreck occurred because it would mean delay to the other ships, and might affect the success of the world flight itself.

PRICE OF GASOLINE CUT TO 10.9 CENTS AT OMAHA STATIONS

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 8 (Special)—The price of Omaha gasoline went down to 10 9-10 cents Thursday, the lowest it has reached here. At the same time John Hopkins, city commissioner, announced the municipal gasoline station will close, declaring its purpose was only to obtain just prices. Fourteen improvement clubs and four labor unions formed an organization to assist the 15-cent league in getting members.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 8 (Special)—George W. Marsh, state auditor, has been enjoined from approving any more warrants to pay for state gasoline stations. Local independents are cutting under standard prices.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 8 (Special)—Gasoline at retail was cut one cent a gallon here Thursday, the new price is 20½ cents, of which one cent is the state tax.

Defense Day Raises Doubts of Japanese

By Special Cable

Tokyo, Aug. 8

THE Japanese are greatly interested in the proposed American National Defense Day. Although the educated classes do not connect it with the American-Japanese situation, the uneducated groups do.

The foreign office officials declare that when they go into the rural districts many inhabitants ask them: "Do you think we will have to fight America?"

The question is asked with apparent anxiety in the belief that possibly America wants war. The Government is endeavoring to eliminate this misunderstanding through public speeches and the distribution of pamphlets setting forth the actual facts of the situation and of the immigration law, which are well understood in the cities but not in the countryside.

Ku Klux Klan Is Opposed by Mr. LaFollette

Candidate for President Asserts Order Raises Religious Issue

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin, independent candidate for President, in a letter made public today, declared he is "unalterably opposed to the evident purposes of the secret organization known as the Ku Klux Klan, as disclosed by its public acts."

"It cannot long survive," continued the Senator. "Relying upon the sound judgment and good sense of our people, it is my opinion that such a movement is foredoomed."

The letter, addressed to Robert P. Scripps, newspaper publisher, was given out for publication at Senator La Follette's office. It was in part as follows:

Mr. Robert P. Scripps,
New York City.
Dear Mr. Scripps:

Your letter of August 1 received. You ask where I stand on the Ku Klux Klan. Similar inquiries have come to me from others. I take the liberty of making my answer to you public. This will inform all those interested in knowing my attitude.

I deem it most unfortunate that questions involving religious opinion and other questions unrelated to the vital issue of the restoration of Government to the people, have been raised in this as in other critical years of our national history. Such controversies feed upon and inflame prejudice and passion to the exclusion of issues involving the very life of government itself.

This brings me to say in response to your inquiry as to my stand on the Ku Klux Klan that I have met this question in various forms during my public life.

Anyone familiar with my record, especially in my own state, knows that I have always stood without reservation against any discrimination between races, classes and creeds. I hold that every citizen is entitled to the full exercise of his constitutional rights.

I am unalterably opposed to the evident purposes of the secret organization known as the Ku Klux Klan, as disclosed by its public acts.

After quoting statements of Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson, deploring intolerance in the consideration of racial and religious questions, the letter concluded:

Upon these statements of Jefferson and Lincoln, expressing the sentiments which, I am happy to believe, the vast majority of our citizens cherish and to which they will ever rigidly adhere, and upon my own views, expressed in this letter, I am content to stand without qualification or evasion.

Sincerely yours,
ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE.

NICKEL PLATE READY TO LINK FOUR SYSTEMS

Giant Rail Merger to Involve $1,500,000,000 and 10,000 Miles Track

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The largest railroad consolidation since the Transportation Act of 1920 went into effect, involving combined assets totaling approximately $1,500,000,000, and bringing well over 10,000 miles of railroad under one control has been undertaken by the Van Sweringen interests of Cleveland, it was announced by bankers interested in the merger here.

The consolidation which would link the Nickel Plate, Chesapeake & Ohio, the Hocking Valley, Pere Marquette, and the Erie, is subject to ratification by the respective boards of directors and to the final approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, although it is understood that informal discussions of the impending merger have been held with the commission. The giant deal is being engineered by O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen, aided, it was said, by the First National Bank of New York, and J. P. Morgan & Co.

The first activities of the Van Sweringens were in 1916, when they acquired control of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad (Nickel Plate) from the New York Central. The road, which originally had been built to compete with the former Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, now the New York Central line west, had not been entirely successful financially, although it had earned a reputation for maintaining a fast freight service over its single track line between Chicago and Buffalo, 523 miles.

Lake Erie Line Acquired

Until 1920, no further steps were taken by the Van Sweringens in their plan to effect a railroad merger. Shortly after the return of the railroads to private control, they acquired control of the Lake Erie & Western, a road of less than 1000 miles of line.

This was followed by the acquisition of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western (Clover Leaf), a road of approximately 500 miles, running from Detroit and Toledo to St. Louis. The organization of the system was effected by retaining the president of the Nickel Plate, J. J. Bernet, as president of the three lines, with active vice-presidents in charge of operation of each consolidated unit.

Two years ago it was announced that the control of the voting majority of the Chesapeake & Ohio stock had been obtained from the Huntington family. The C. & O. with 2550 miles of line running from Newport News, on Hampton Roads, through the productive coal fields of West Virginia to Louisville and Cincinnati, with an extension to Chicago, and which in turn, controlled the Hocking Valley through central Ohio, to Toledo, has been a strong railroad, and in the general construction plans of the I. C. C. was mentioned as nucleus of a group of coal-carriers. The Van Sweringens have operated this road as an independent unit retaining W. J. Harahan as president.

Automobile Freight Traffic

The addition of the Pere Marquette, with 2263 miles of line through Michigan, entering Chicago, and having trackage rights to Buffalo over the Grand Trunk (now the Canadian National) from its eastern terminus at St. Thomas, Ont., will bring to the new system a rich traffic from the automobile manufacturing points of Michigan, which the Erie can handle from Buffalo to New York.

The Erie, with 2500 miles of double track line between New York and Chicago, and with branches to Buffalo, Cincinnati and other points, has been a very heavy freight line for many years, due to its low gradients which are said to be the lowest of

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Conference on Allied Debts May Be Held in the Autumn

Declaration of American Policy Believed Made Known to M. Herriot

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 6—If it is considered desirable to hold a formal conference respecting the interallied debts instead of accepting the tacit understanding that no demands will in practice be made on France, that conference will, it is believed, take place in Paris in the late autumn. It is said that Frank B. Kellog, American Ambassador, will participate in such a parley in a similar capacity as that of today.

America would not be regarded as compromising itself officially, but in reality the presence of Mr. Kellogg or Myron T. Herrick at the meeting would sufficiently demonstrate the attitude of America, which is hardly likely to behave differently in this matter from England.

But although there is a question of a diplomatic encounter over interallied debts in Paris, the real feeling still is that it would be better to accept the existing situation, which is that although the debts are not canceled, neither are they being collected.

M. Herriot is believed to have been particularly impressed by certain assurances of Thomas W. Lamont. The presence in London of other influencial Americans, some holding the highest political rank, appeared to lend governmental authority to the intimations of the bankers.

Part Played by Bankers

It is being asked whether Mr. Lamont speaks with as much weight as is generally accepted and what part bankers play in American public life. But this kind of criticism is rare.

Most people feel that a genuine declaration of American policy has been quietly made to M. Herriot, and that this policy is satisfactory in respect of debts.

The latest information is that the London conference is proceeding satisfactorily, and is expected to end early next week. The most difficult question is that of military, as distinct from economic evacuation of the Ruhr. The French attitude appears perfectly plain. M. Herriot will not release the pledge of the Ruhr Valley unless he is first satisfied that Germany is disarmed.

The final inspection of German armaments which was demanded in the MacDonald-Herriot letter has not begun. It was to have started on July 21, then on Aug. 1, and now there is a talk of Aug. 15.

Germany's Alleged Preparations

One has the definite impression that Germany does not really mean to permit an investigation, and it is obviously too much to expect France to leave the Ruhr while it has such doubts concerning Germany's military preparations. The Bavarian Government does not guarantee the security of the French officers of control. It is admitted that they will be in danger.

In the rest of Germany, the Allies are asked to visit only those factories which the German authorities indicate, and to give several days' notice before each visit.

Is it surprising that the French are somewhat indignant, and ask how they can possibly surrender territory they hold unless Germany is more conciliatory, and prepared to demonstrate its good faith? The maintenance of French troops is described as corresponding not to French military designs, but simply to the needs of European peace. It is true that M. Herriot is not firmly fixed, but it is altogether premature to suggest that the French mean to evacuate the Ruhr by January next year.

The Germans will doubtless press for an early evacuation, but they must give an equivalent if M. Herriot reduces his offer to evacuate in a period of two years. There are other serious difficulties, but this is the central point of discussion.

Marshal Foch's Plan

The French are prepared to hasten economic evacuation and complete it by Oct. 5 instead of Oct. 15. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that the project which General Nollet submitted to Mr. MacDonald was in essence the project which Marshal Foch had been working out for some time. Marshal Foch had the scheme ready when M. Herriot came into office.

In anticipation of the withdrawal of British troops as such from the Cologne zone next January, when that section of the Rhineland should, under the treaty be abandoned, Marshal Foch and General Nollet put forward the idea that there should be an international patrol in the Cologne zone.

In effect, it would be the League of Nations, charged with French security, and the League could work in the Rhineland with either a French and British joint army or French alone. This appears to be a mere change of name, but there is also some change of spirit.

Speaker at Williamstown

© Harris & Ewing

DR. LEO S. ROWE

AMERICAN AID ADVOCATED IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Policy of Co-operation Is Urged by Speakers at Institute of Politics

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 8—American co-operation with foreign countries in widely different fields was urged simultaneously in three different round table conferences this morning. In the summary of a proposed policy for the United States toward Central America, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, stressed the co-operative ideal throughout. At the same time in the round table led by Arthur K. Kuhn, vice-president of the American branch of the International Law Association, discussing conflicts in international law, the lecturer declared that the United States should use all means in its power to iron out differences in international legal dealings with foreign countries in order that difficulties now encountered abroad by American business men might be eliminated.

In the third round table on problems of foreign relations with China, Tyler Dennett, writer on the Far East, continuing yesterday's discussion, declared that the individualistic attitude of America toward the East had failed and he urged that the United States should henceforth co-operate with other lands in that sphere. The likelihood was, he said, that unless it does co-operate, the time will come "when China will be closed against our trade with a consequent serious reaction upon American industry." He asserted further that the open door could better be preserved upon a basis of co-operation.

Summary by Dr. Rowe

Conclusions reached as to the relations of the United States with the five republics of Central America were summarized by Dr. Rowe, in the following points:

1. The United States should lend its moral influence to any movement for the federation of the five republics into a Central American Union.

2. The United States is not the guardian of order in Central America. American interests only become affected when international conflict may lead to a violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

3. American should refuse to interfere in the five nations' internal affairs. It should adhere to the policy set forth in the recent note to the Government of Nicaragua, that the authorities at Washington would refuse to pass judgment on the fitness of candidates for the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency.

4. In the matter of international loans, the Department of State should discourage such as have within them the possibilities of misunderstandings and prolonged dispute.

5. Maintenance of the fundamental embodied in the treaty signed by the five republics of Central America at Washington in 1923 was urged, providing that no government may come into power in any of the five republics through a coup d'état or a revolution against a recognized government, so long as the freely elected representatives of the people have not constitutionally reorganized the country.

6. The conventions signed at the Central American Conference of 1922-23, especially those providing for disarmament, for the establishment of a Central American tribunal, and of international commissions of inquiry, should have the full moral support of the United States.

Dr. Bonn's Address

In Germany, Italy, Spain and other European countries today a struggle is going on between democracy and bureaucracy, and in the disappointment of post-war conditions the common people are inclined to turn a too-willing ear to prophets of imperialism and absolutism, declared Dr. Moritz J. Bonn of Berlin, economist and adviser to the early governments of the German Republic. Though not mentioning the matter outright, Dr. Bonn's address last night appeared to bear upon the

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GERMANY AND FRANCE CLASP HANDS

For First Time Since the War Courtesies Are Exchanged in Private

OPPOSING NATIONS DRAWING TOGETHER

Proceedings of Conference Marked by Concessions Made to Reich

HARMONY PREVAILS AS NEVER BEFORE

German Chief Concern Is That It May Have Right of Appeal to Arbitration

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 8—The complete acceptance by the Germans of the report of the committee on defaults, together with the friendly exchange of visits between Edouard Herriot, French Prime Minister, and Dr. Wilhelm Marx, German Chancellor, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister, were the outstanding events of the conference doings yesterday. "More was accomplished yesterday than any other day during the conference," was the statement made to The Christian Science Monitor representative by an American delegate.

The main issue agreed on may be summed up as follows: The Dawes scheme is to be put into effect 10 days earlier than originally planned, that is Oct. 5 instead of Oct. 15. This is a concession to the Germans. The economic evacuation of the Ruhr Valley is also to take place at an earlier date than intended. The first part of the economic evacuation (the customs barrier) is to be carried out in five weeks instead of six, that is on Sept. 24 instead of Oct. 1, and the second part (the mines) in six weeks instead of eight, that is Oct. 1 instead of Oct. 15.

Amnesty Question Agreed On

An agreement was also reached that default is only to be declared when it is "willful" instead of "evident." It was decided also to agree to the German demand for mutual amnesty of offenders in the Ruhr district and the Rhineland, exceptions being only in cases of manslaughter and sabotage, where serious results ensued.

The visit of Dr. Marx and Dr. Stresemann to M. Herriot took place yesterday afternoon and M. Herriot made his return call within an hour. The calls determined an exchange of courtesies but the two brief interviews are considered to have a far deeper meaning, because they afforded an opportunity for the first conversation between French and German ministers without witnesses since before the war, and which may be the prelude to the era of a better understanding between the two peoples.

It is pointed out that the way is now clear for Franco-German negotiations on the military evacuation of the Ruhr Valley. On this point Dr. Marx and Dr. Stresemann feel bound not to return without a promise from the Allies of the early liberation of the Ruhr. The matter of two or three months more or less does not matter much so long as a definite pledge is secured of evacuation within a specified time.

It is understood that Etienne Clemental and General Nollett have a new scheme, more elastic than the former Franco-Belgian one, which named a two years' limit. The new scheme is more definite, and reduced to frank terms is that the French will leave the Ruhr at the end of a year in return for a commercial agreement which will secure for the French iron and steel interests that industrial alliance between Lorraine iron and Ruhr coal which all along has been the aim of the Poincaré policy.

Activity is noticeable in all circles. The Council of Fourteen, the experts, the Reparation Commission and its jurists all met at least twice. All proceedings were more harmonious than they have ever been. The committee meetings resulted in the bringing out of the fact that the Germans' main concern was that the arbitration provisions be extended to allow Germany the right of appeal in all cases, notably those relating to deliveries in kind and cash transfers.

TREATY OF LAUSANNE OFFICIALLY IN FORCE

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 8—The Treaty of Lausanne is now officially in force. On Aug. 6, the governments of England, Italy and Japan deposited at Paris an instrument of ratification that the Turkish Government had deposited on its part in April last.

Thus, although France has not yet ratified the treaty, under Article 143 the ratification by three great powers suffices to regularize the treaty. The French wish therefore to come into line, and are already taking measures to protect their interests in the Near East.

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The allied delegates to the international conference this afternoon, in the presence of the American representatives to the conference, discussed the feasibility of holding a conference in Paris in the near future to discuss the question of interallied war debts.

The proposed conference would be entirely separate from the other Paris pourparlers which will concern with the allocation of the reparation payments. Observers at the international conference believe it will be definitely decided to hold the debt discussions in Paris at an early date.

World News in Brief

Lakehurst, N. J.—The dirigible Shenandoah is to be used in tests to be conducted with the mobile mooring mast aboard the U. S. S. Patoka, at Narragansett, R. I.

Berne, Switzerland—Ecuador has established a legation in Switzerland, appointing as Minister, Robalino Davila, who has been granted an exequatur by the Swiss Government.

Anchorage, Alaska (AP)—This is the latest Alaskan city to establish an aerial landing field. A smooth, level one has been provided, six blocks from the business section. A commercial aviation company is carrying on a regular passenger service to mining districts.

Paris—At the request of the American Consul-General, the Paris police have arrested 12 Italians carrying false passports. When questioned the prisoners said they obtained the papers from an association at Naples for 1350 lire each. They were assured, they said, that the documents would get them across to the United States without any trouble.

Curtiss Field, New York—What was said to be the first airplane designed specifically for freight-carrying purposes has received an official test here, remaining aloft without a cargo for 40 minutes and reaching an altitude of 4000 feet. Next week it will be tested while burdened to its maximum freight-carrying capacity, three tons.

Washington—Because of the loss at sea of an inboard propeller blade, the liner Leviathan is holding its speed to 20 knots and will not reach New York until Tuesday, a day behind schedule, advices to the Shipping Board state. From New York the vessel will proceed to Boston for repairs.

Dublin (AP)—The O'Donnell, Duke of Tetuan, who has been appointed Spanish Minister for War by Gen. Primo de Rivera, is the head of the Irish family of that name. He was president of the Irish Race Convention in 1922 and keeps up his Irish interests.

Melbourne (AP)—Of the two cruisers provided for in the Government's defense program, one is to be built in Australia at an approximate cost of $9,500,000. The other, built in England, cost about the same. The program probably will include two submarines at a cost of $1,150,000 each.

Berlin (AP)—A horse tax is the latest in Germany and is imposed upon all except animals belonging to peasants. The tax varies according to the character and weight of the horses, the highest being about $40 a year, assessed against fancy coach horses and racing animals.

Managua, Nicaragua—Four political parties have complied with the electoral laws by announcing their entire tickets for the elections on Oct. 5. It is reported that the Government will not accept the offer of the American State Department of 14 observers for the election, as the offer would entail too great an expense.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, confirmed last March when its agency was established in Montreal, extends only to trade matters. A sharp reminder of this was conveyed by the Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, to the Soviet agent, Alexander Zaslkoff, in the course of conferences which have been progressing in the last two days in Ottawa.

ALABAMA BUILDS 145 SCHOOLS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 5 (Special Correspondence)—During the last year the State of Alabama has built 147 new rural and small-town school buildings, repaired 152 and re-equipped 205, according to a report made public by R. E. Lesbetter, supervisor of construction work of the rural school division of the state Department of Education.

AMERICAN PLAN TO OUTLAW WAR IS PRESENTED

Dr. James T. Shotwell Tells Politics Institute of Disarmament Treaty

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 8—Army generals working for smaller armies, a "general staff for peace," outlawry of war in terms of law, these are some of the features proposed under the American draft treaty of disarmament to be taken up by the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva, Sept. 1, as outlined this morning by Dr. James T. Shotwell, professor at Columbia University and member of the International Labor Legislation Commission at the peace conference, at open conference on disarmament and security before the Institute of Politics.

The central point of the "American draft plan," which was drawn up by several well-known Americans and which has been made an official document of the League, is, according to Dr. Shotwell, its proposal for a permanent advisory conference upon disarmament which shall meet once every three years. In behalf of the plan, Dr. Shotwell, General Tasker H. Bliss and David Hunter Miller, New York lawyer, who are among those who have helped to formulate it, will shortly sail for Europe to support its progress through the League Council. Dr. Shotwell, who arrived in Williamstown last night, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he is optimistic that the provisions of the plan will meet the approval of France, as well as Great Britain and its dominions, who recently rejected the league disarmament proposal based on treaties of mutual assistance.

To Reconcile Viewpoints

According to Dr. Shotwell a small group of unofficial Americans wishing to reconcile the viewpoints of Europe and America on the subject of disarmament, drew up what is now known as the "American Draft Plan." Among these men were General Bliss and Maj.-Gen. J. G. Harbord (retired). There is no hint of pacifism in the plan as drafted, according to Dr. Shotwell, and military men have been among the most enthusiastic in putting their experience to work in an effort to prevent war by keeping one step ahead of the causes that lead to war. A permanent corps of technical experts is proposed under the draft and this body would be virtually a world "general peace staff."

Main points of the "American Draft Plan," as presented are:

1. Establishment of a permanent advisory conference upon disarmament meeting once in three years. The conference shall publish periodical reports and shall name a permanent technical committee.

2. Continuance of the clauses of existing defensive treaties in Europe is permitted, but only so far as they give a nation the right to receive outside assistance from an aggressor. An aggressor nation is defined as one which refuses to answer a summons before the high court on the charge of another nation that it threatens war.

3. The judicial body in the machinery of the plan will be the Permanent Court of International Justice.

4. The expenses of the permanent advisory body and its agencies shall be borne by signatory powers in the proportion of their respective budgets for defense.

A Treaty of Disarmament

The substance of what Dr. Shotwell said this morning follows:

The present proposal has been drawn up by a small group of American students of European affairs. It is a treaty of disarmament and security which it is hoped may be acceptable to the United States as well as to states which are members of the League of Nations, as a means of co-operating toward turning the emphasis in international relations in the direction of peace.

Disarmament is the one subject in which the United States has protested and continues to protest that it has a definite point of view, and in which it volunteers to criticize Europe most severely, and yet upon the whole, with the exception of the Washington Conference, it thus far has taken very little interest in the efforts made in Europe to limit or reduce armaments.

Declaring that difference in geographical location made a difference between the way the United States and Europe look at the subject, Dr. Shotwell said that if Americans wish to further the disarmament movement they must understand that it is not one problem but many. Disarmament, like armaments, involves both parties to a possible quarrel, and not just one side. Therefore any proposal looking toward disarmament has to be in the nature of a contract.

The mere erection of the League of Nations does not involve disarmament or peace. The problems to be settled are continuing, varying with each succeeding readjustment of society. This fact is met in the American plan by the erection of a permanent advisory council which is to be a sort of "a world parliament on disarmament." Its permanent organization forms a sort of "general staff for peace," a thing which the world has hitherto lacked. The need of it can be seen from the disputes following the Washington conference. Had there been a technical body to which these disputes could have been referred, they would not have got into the atmosphere of politics with their sinister implications.

Treaties of Defense

With the proposed draft plan the nations can enter into limited treaties of defense, such as France has signed since the Treaty of Versailles, and yet not involve Europe in the old balance of power theory. The balance of power led to war mainly through the fear that the other side was arming.

The American draft frankly accepts the French theory that the world is not likely for some time to get along without special treaties of defense between nations with a common danger.

The French part of the League treaty of mutual defensive alliances was what Britain and its dominions objected to. Theoretically, however, the framers of the present draft hold the policy sound if it can be robbed of the element of suspicion. The only way to do that is by public diplomacy. The only way to get proper publicity in diplomacy is to make the reward for it greater than one can possibly get by secrecy, and the only reward of such kind will be greater security.

Dr. Shotwell's talk was followed by questions from the large audience. These indicated divided sentiment toward the plan.

Peking Annoyed by Reports of Secret Treaty

Rumor of Kodama-Chang Tso-Ling Agreement Gains Credence

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Aug. 8 — Sources which almost invariably have proved trustworthy in the past report that Count Kodama, Governor of Kwantung leased territory, has signed a secret treaty with Chang Tso-Ling, Governor-General of Manchuria, who has been acting independently of Peking for more than two years. The Peking Foreign Office is reported as being highly displeased.

It is understood that the treaty provides that Chang Tso-Ling will suppress in Korea Bolshevist plots hatched in Manchuria; punish the plotters, and grant a 30-year lease of certain specified lands.

It is asserted that the treaty is a victory for Count Kodama, although the South Manchuria Railway opposes it. It is impossible to verify this at Tokyo but a reliable source of information lends credence to the report, coupled with the Chinese Eastern Railway situation.

It is expected that there will be a denial of the alleged Kodama-Chang Tso-Ling secret agreement. The denial will be based on the assertion that such an agreement is not within the competency of Count Kodama.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday, with not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate variable winds, becoming southerly.

Southern New England: Fair tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate variable winds, becoming southerly.

Northern New England: Fair tonight, with increasing cloudiness Saturday; probably local showers; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	74	Kansas City	78
Atlantic City	78	Memphis	78
Boston	76	Montreal	68
Buffalo	70	Nantucket	72
Calgary	50	New Orleans	80
Charleston	92	New York	74
Chicago	72	Philadelphia	76
Denver	60	Pittsburgh	68
Des Moines	66	Portland, Me.	70
Eastport	66	Portland, Ore.	56
Galveston	82	St. Louis	76
Hatteras	82	St. Paul	68
Helena	54	Seattle	54
Jacksonville	80	Washington	76

High Tides at Boston

Friday 6:10 p. m.; Saturday 5:40 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:24 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—"Poppy," 8:15.
Shubert—"Marjorie," 8:20.

Photoplays

Fenway—"Wanderer of the Wasteland," 2:20, 8:20.
Tremont Temple—"Abraham Lincoln," 2:20, 8:20.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Garden party at Blynman Farm, Magnolia, summer home of Mrs. W. H. Coolidge.

Concord State Guard Veterans' Association: Annual outing at Nahant.

Boston Mycological Club: Afternoon excursion to Babson Park, Wellesley Hills.

Program Features

FOR TOMORROW

WNAC, Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (278 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Dance Music. Hotel Westminster Orchestra.
9:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club talks.
12 noon—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.
3 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.
5 p. m.—Children's half-hour.
5:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.
8 p. m.—Concert with various soloists.
9:30 p. m.—Dance Music, Copley Plaza Orchestra. Popular songs by Irving Crocker; Ted and Dick Waterson, with Don Ramsay, accompanist.

WGI, American Radio & Research Corp., Medford Hillside, Mass. (380 Meters)

8 p. m.—Musicale.

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CAUSES OF WAR TOLD INSTITUTE

Prof. S. B. Fay Continues Discussion of Acts Preceding World Conflict

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 8—A few minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening of July 30, 1914, in the cabinet of the imperial telegraph office of St. Petersburg, the silence that had reigned till then was broken by the simultaneous clicking of telegraph instruments. At that moment to the principal cities and the four corners of the Russian Empire there was flashed out the Tsar's ukase obtained by threats and frantic pleadings of ministers, ordering complete mobilization. Germany learned of this order at 11:40 a. m. and the next day demanded that Russia demobilise, and upon Russia's refusal ordered general mobilization on Aug. 1. These mobilizations, in the words of Prof. Sidney B. Fay, professor of European history at Smith College and lecturer at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, made war virtually inevitable.

Basing his statements on official documents and first-hand contemporary narratives, many of which have not hitherto been brought together in accounts of the causes of the war, Professor Fay, who, at his last conference, declared that the charge that Germany plotted and started the war was "a myth," this morning told of the incidents in St. Petersburg preceding the world conflagration and apportioned some of the responsibility for them. Once before on July 29, he said the Tsar had signed a ukase for general mobilization, but a message from the German Kaiser urging conciliation had caused its cancellation by the Tsar by telephone even as the telegraph operators had the message in their hands. Austria by this time had declared war on Serbia and bombarded Belgrade. Professor Fay indicated that these were the overt acts that precipitated the struggle. For another 24 hours, however, the issue of Russia's part in the coming events hung in the balance.

Following questions, Professor Fay declared that at the beginning of the crisis Germany gave Austria its full support, but with Serbia's meek reply in which most of the Austrian demands were granted, the German attitude changed.

Following the round table conference under Professor Fay in which discussion centered around the responsibility for the "overt act" that precipitated the World War, Prof. James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University, in the open conference on "disarmament and security" in explaining the provisions of the American Draft Peace Plan, which is to be taken up for consideration by the League of Nations Assembly in September, declared that one of its features is to define "overt act" and to fix the responsibility for going to war.

AMERICAN AID ADVOCATED IN WORLD AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page 1)

present pressure in the Reich for the return of the German Kaiser.

This was the first appearance of Dr. Bonn before the Institute of Politics. The issue which Dr. Bonn saw in "The Crisis of European Democracy," which he took as his subject, was that between the rigid efficiency of the old monarchical régime and the modern laxity of democracy. The latter has on its side responsibility to the people, but it is handicapped by the people's remembrance of "the good old times" under the Hohenzollerns. Dr. Bonn did not confine his remarks to Germany, but included Italy where, he indicated, Fascism has already made inroads upon democracy. He declared:

The man in the street in Germany today remembers that living was fairly cheap, that wages were good, unemployment scarce, and money was stable when William II was Emperor. His country was respected; he could move freely about in his own country. Nobody inquired about a passport, and in most cases nobody stopped his emigration or his immigration. Today, living is expensive, wages are low, unemployment is widely spread, money has only just recovered its stability, pass regulations restrict his moving about at home, all sorts of control prevent him from moving about in the world.

Basis of Judgment

He lives today under a democratic government. He felt fairly happy in the days of the monarchical government. He does not feel happy today. Governments after all are judged by results, and as in the mind of simple people governments are all powerful, a form of government which does not deliver the goods is a bad form of government.

The difficulties of the problems confronting the modern democratic rulers are continually providing their critics with examples of parliamentary failures. They compare the evident efficiency of the bureaucratic administration before the war with the lamentable shortcomings of parliamentary government in the present European chaos, utterable oblivious of the fact that most of the big men of those days would dwindle considerably when faced by the problems of today. Public opinion in many cases naturally takes the same view.

When a government does not solve the confronting question, does not that show plainly enough that the system of composing it is wrong? Continental opinion, very different in that way from Anglo-Saxon and especially American ways of thinking, believes in expertism. An expert man is a man who can prove his qualifications for a job by having been at the job for a long time, if possible by having obtained it through examinations.

Dr. Bonn here told of the rigidity of the former German bureaucratic machine and declared the Soviet attitude today is dictated by hatred of the Tsarist bureaucracy which, like the German, inspired its officials with the attitude that they held office, not by election, but by divine right. He concluded:

Many of the results of the general demoralization which has always followed a great war, are ascribed to the change of government, leading to jobbery and corruption. And there is no doubt whatsoever that an after-war period and a time of inflation are the most fruitful seedbeds for political and moral disintegration. In that direction many forces are at work against the parliamentary system of modern democracy. But there is one force at work which I shall have to discuss on a much greater scale—the reappearance of the policy of violence, the introduction of force rather than persuasion into the area of political life, the challenge proffered against "government by conference."

PROFESSIONAL MEN FORM CLUB

First Convention to Meet at Des Moines, Ia., August 13 to 14

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 8 (Special)—The first annual convention of the International Professional Men's Club will be held here Aug. 13 and 14. The club was organized here two years ago, E. C. Corry, an attorney, conceiving the purpose of such an organization. At the first regularly called meeting representatives from eight of the leading midwestern states will be in attendance.

Membership is limited to men in good standing in the basic professions. Within the past year clubs have been organized in many larger cities of the middle west. At the meeting, steps will be taken to form clubs throughout the United States and other countries. Definite activities to be made features by the clubs also will be discussed. The organization has for its purpose the raising of standards in the professions, the recognition of their relations to each other and the maintenance of their proper place in the social fabric. To provide a meeting time that carries with it the geniality of social communion and cordiality, the noon-day lunch period has been selected for the weekly coming together, after the manner of the various noon-day lunch clubs that have attained international distinction.

One object of the organization is to become a medium through which professional men of the various nations may come in closer contact with each other and through which international problems may have a common forum. To further this end, it is planned that men of distinction and prominence in professional accomplishment shall deliver addresses before the various clubs upon an exchange basis similar to the mingling of college professors.

The present officers, chosen at a conference in St. Paul, Minn., in February, are: President, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha; vice-president, Dr. William Jepson, Sioux City, Ia.; secretary, Kay Todd, St. Paul; treasurer, Dr. Elmer McDevitt, Duluth.

STREET TRAFFIC PROBLEM RAISED

Babson Conference Discusses Congestion in Cities and Means for Solution

Street traffic conditions, the relations of street railways to motor busses and motor trucks, and the future of traction securities formed the subjects for consideration at the afternoon session of the business conference at Wellesley Hills today. Representatives of the street railway interests met the representatives of the busses and the trucks in discussing "The Future of Traction Securities," but the discussion followed broad lines, and gave careful consideration to the questions affecting the public welfare.

The street railways were represented by Robert B. Stearns, first vice-president and general manager of the Eastern Massachusetts Railway Company; B. C. Cobb of Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co., international street railway operatives, and F. R. Coates of Henry L. Doherty Company, widely interested in traction securities throughout the country.

The busses and trucks' side of the traction question was presented by T. R. Dahl of the White Company, manufacturers of trucks and bus chasses, and H. R. Gary of the Auto Car Company, truck manufacturers.

The concluding address of the session was made by Ellerton J. Brehaut, permanent secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on street traffic. Mr. Brehaut discussed "Traffic Congestion in Cities," illustrating his remarks with the specific problems of Boston and environs. He said:

The problem of traffic congestion is caused by the fact that the highways existed years before the advent of motor vehicles. In almost every city we have an archaic, inadequate means of travel for vehicles, thus resulting in congestion. The question is, shall we make our system adequate or restrict the vehicles using the streets?

Our street system is like a river bed in which flowed a thin stream, now becoming a raging torrent, and certain to grow larger. We can do four things, stop the flow of traffic, expedite the flow, widen the river, or divert the flow.

The problem of regulation is made more difficult by the fact that in most cities it has been handled by several independent governmental agencies: the police took enforcement, another agency took legislative study, and a third regulation of street railways, and three or four other agencies worked independently on planning and public improvements.

Stopping the flow of traffic is suggested as one solution of the problem; we have now a "Battle of the streets," but this line of least resistance is a confession of failure and it fails to realize that all human life would be almost helpless without motor vehicles. It is important to get a correct vision; motor vehicles are too important to restrict and prohibit; we must always have them, and they will increase.

As long as we can, let us try to provide every reasonable facility for motor vehicle travel which public interest demands, later we may have to "give up," but let our treatment be along the lines of expediting the flow rather than stopping it. Let us present this as ideal—busy streets, even crowded, but with a rapid, uninterrupted flow of vehicles, with as little prohibition as possible.

When we consider our third possible solution, that of widening the river for our street traffic, we find ourselves in the field of city planning, whose ideal has changed from the "city beautiful" to the "city practical." It is pathetic to be told that the Boston city fathers considered the widening of Washington Street, 100 years ago, and discarded the plan because it would be too expensive, $100,000. Is street widening too expensive, even under present conditions? We pay the cost over and over again in inadequate facilities, in Worcester at the rate of $6000 a day; let us have adequate facilities and make a final payment. Stuart Street, in Boston, opened only 12 months, and with inadequate and poor connections, is the second busiest street in Boston already. That will show how traffic is struggling for new paths.

Finally, we have the possibility of diverting the flow, the decentralization of our business. The present situation is ridiculous, a relatively small area in the business center, with all highways leading to it, tunnels burrowing underground and pouring out thousands of pedestrians, everything at a great disadvantage. Is a break imminent? Chicago is beginning to spread out; in Boston the trend is noticeable, but geographically we are restricted.

The effective handling of the problem must be along all these lines, with a slow development, but scientific study will be substituted for haphazard precipitate action.

The morning session was given up to a technical discussion of the problem of economic and statistical service agencies. Animated discussion of the Babson, Brookmire, Poor, Moody, Harvard, and many other business agencies was taken up and problems of the business forecaster were talked over.

No regular sessions are scheduled for Saturday, but the day is reserved for special appointments with visiting delegates.

Col. House Sees Sure Success of London Session

PARIS, Aug. 8 (AP)—Col. E. M. House, confidant of the late Woodrow Wilson, is quoted by the Petit Parisien as saying:

I consider the London Conference the most important since the Peace Conference, and I am convinced that it will result in success, not only because it must, but because Edouard Herriot and Ramsay MacDonald, respectively the French and British premiers, understand each other, having the same ideas, and it is impossible that they shall not come to an agreement.

I see no possible obstacle unless the Germans or ce again employ that unlimited capacity they seem to have of committing blunders at critical moments. I think we must admit that they possess most elementary notions of internal psychology. The Germans' marvelous faculty for diplomatic mistakes happily saved France and the allies; now it can only serve to ruin the Germans.

With regard to the interallied debts Colonel House remarked that, if the question had been taken up immediately after the armistice and settled, "no doubt the pound and franc would, like the dollar, have retained their pre-war value, and a great many difficulties would have been avoided."

Referring to the question of France's security, he observed that since the Anglo-American guarantee pact had failed to materialize, there was but one thing left to do, and that was "leave the League of Nations to settle the question finally and in a manner satisfactory to all the interested countries."

LABOR HEAD STILL PRESIDES

Official Notice of Suspension of William Walsh Not Received by A. F. of L.

Suspension of William Walsh, president of the American Federation of Labor, Massachusetts branch, from Boston Carmen's Union 589 by the national executive board of the carmen's organization has not yet been put into force. Mr. Walsh continued to preside over the convention of the State Federation here this morning, and declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had not been notified that his membership had been taken away from him. An Associated Press dispatch from Detroit, relating the announcement of the suspension by W. D. Mahon, national president, states that notification is on the way to Boston.

Mr. Walsh's contention that the suspension is unconstitutional, on the grounds that no suspension is legal until an accused member has been tried for an offense by a board of the local union, Mr. Walsh has been accused of "insulting" John H. Reardon, a member of the national executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and it is understood that the national board has been considering action against him for his allegations against Mr. Reardon.

The better part of this morning's session was devoted to the thrashing out of a controversy between two of the delegates regarding the disposition of proposed additions to the workmen's compensation law. Amendments to this law, submitted by the state executive committee of the federation for consideration, have caused disagreement because of the inclusion of a clause allowing employers to take out insurance for their workers. It is claimed that this measure would "give the employers too much hold over their employees."

A motion for adoption by the convention of the proposed amendments was made this morning, but as yet no action has been taken. Nonconcurrence with the action of the executive committee in recommending the amendments, though not with the amendments themselves, has been voted by the committee on officers' reports.

The protracted work of passing upon resolutions was finished yesterday afternoon, after nearly a dozen motions were discussed and passed. These included one favoring the establishment of a free state university in Massachusetts and indorsing "junior colleges as a part of the public school system," and another authorizing a campaign to induce all workers to become registered voters.

An anti-Ku Klux Klan resolution went through, which warned the workers against participation in the activities of the Klan "or any similar organization," and "condemned and denounced" the body.

A proposed amendment to the constitution making the job of legislative agent last throughout the year was defeated by the convention. By this amendment the legislative agent would be appointed by the state A. F. of L. for the duration of the legislative session, after which the national executive committee would be asked to appoint the same man as special labor organizer for Massachusetts. The salary would be paid jointly by the state branch and the national executive committee of the federation.

WOMEN INDORSING NEW ENGLAND WEEK

Women's organizations are enlisting in the New England Week movement. Among those which have indorsed the program and the slogan "To Know New England Products Is to Want New England Products" are the Y. W. C. A., Massachusetts League of Girls Clubs, Massachusetts Girl Scouts, Inc., Women's Trade Union League, and the Camp Fire Girls Association.

Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, chairman of the women's division of the New England Week committee, said today that the response of New England women to the movement and the many offers to assist in advertising its value was most gratifying.

TAX RATES ANNOUNCED

Three cities announced their tax rates for the current year yesterday. Winchendon's tax rate for 1924 was announced at $35.50, the highest in its history. Heavy appropriations are said to have caused this $2.50 increase over last year. A decrease of $2 was announced by Gardner, bringing the rate to $33, the principal reason being the increase in property values. In spite of an increase in land values in Leominster increased expenditures will keep the tax rate from being reduced more than $.40, making it $27.

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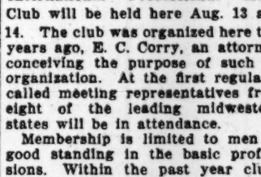

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DAVIS RECORD IS PRO-LABOR, SAYS WILSON

Letter to Gompers Cites Democratic Nominee's Stanch Support

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—The Democrats accepted the gage of Samuel Gompers in regard to the labor record of John W. Davis, and William B. Wilson has written a long letter in which he sets this forth with particularity.

Mr. Wilson, who has worked with Gompers for years, touched upon the point of their united work for labor, and in a measure appeals to his sympathies. He reasons that voters and groups of voters should support the persons and parties who stand for the fundamentals he believes in, and adds that no opportunity has yet been had for the labor group to find out where the credits are due in carrying out policies to its advantage.

La Follette deserves credit for helpfulness to Labor, but his attitude on foreign affairs is open to criticism, Mr. Wilson asserts. Moreover, he insists that Mr. Davis has in no instance in his career ever voted unfavorable to labor. His letter follows, in part:

So far as Senator La Follette's labor record dealing with domestic affairs is concerned, he is entitled to a clean bill of health at the hands of the American Labor movement, but as you point out, in your own statement, that does not apply to his attitude on foreign relations.

The record maintained by the American Federation of Labor shows that during Mr. Davis's' Congressional career he never voted in a single instance unfavorable to Labor. Consequently, I have felt that he also was entitled to a clean bill of health in the matter of domestic policies and as his attitude concerning foreign relations is in accord with that of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Davis is entitled to the indorsement of Labor on that question also. . . .

Record of Achievement

The pamphlet issued by your organization entitled "Legislative Achievements of the American Federation of Labor," enumerated with justifiable pride 101 separate legislative enactments favorable to labor passed by the Sixty-Third, Sixty-Fourth and Sixty-Fifth Congresses, during which both Houses of Congress and the Executive were Democratic. In addition, it specifies thirty legislative enactments passed by the Sixty-Second Congress in which the House was Democratic.

I challenge the history of the world to produce an equal record of labor achievement and social advancement through legislation within a like period of time.

In the matter of anti-conspiracy, anti-trust and trial by jury in contempt cases legislation my recollections are quite clear. When the Democrats secured control of the Sixty-Second Congress the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Judge Clayton, and his associates decided upon legislation to remedy some of the wrongs that had been brought about by the Sherman Anti-Trust law, or which that law had failed to reach.

Many bills had been introduced for that purpose, and in whipping the committee bill into shape Mr. Davis was assigned to the drafting of the conspiracy, anti-conspiracy, injunction, anti-injunction and contempt procedure part of the measure. In writing it into shape for the committee he consulted freely with Mr. Hughes, Congressman Kitchin and myself and I have no doubt a great many others.

As I said in my previous letter, there is no claim that the language was that of Mr. Davis, but he adopted it and used his influence to have it written into the bill and finally passed. It passed the House of Representatives in the Sixty-Second Congress and died in the Senate.

Mr. Davis had resigned from Congress to accept the position of Solicitor-General before the bill came up for final passage in the Sixty-Third Congress, but that does not in any measure detract from the credit due him.

Your statement relative to the selection by President Wilson of Secretary Lane, Mr. Willard, yourself, and myself as a commission to bring about a settlement of the impending railway strike in 1917 is correct, except that you have left out what, to my mind, was an important factor in the situation.

Court News Transpired

The case to determine the constitutionality of the Adamson law had been pressed with unusual vigor through the United States Supreme Court. That court was about to hand down its decision at the time the commission you speak of arranged to meet the officials of the roads and the brotherhoods in an effort to bring about a settlement. The commission worked with all the vigor and intelligence it possessed to bring about an agreement between the two parties, but little progress was made until in some manner it leaked out on Saturday night that the decision of the Supreme Court would be handed down on Monday, and would sustain the constitutionality of the eight-hour law.

In making this statement, I have no desire to disparage the work of the commission. It did its work well, in which the confidence reposed by labor in yourself, your experience and ability played a conspicuous part. . . .

PROTEST IS FILED

Michael T. Flaherty of Worcester has sent to Secretary Frederic W. Cook a protest against the nomination for Congress of George R. Stobbs of Worcester as Republican candidate. Owing to the need of getting ballots to the printers as early as possible, the hearing on the protest will be held soon, but the date has not been fixed.

G. A. R. OFFICIALS MEET GOVERNOR

Party Visits Navy Yard and North Shore Mayors but Miss Mr. Curley

Official and cordial welcome to Massachusetts was extended personally this morning by Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, to Gaylord M. Saltzgaber of Van Wert, Ohio, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., at the executive offices of the State House. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, who was to have given to the commander-in-chief and his escort the key to the city, was not able to keep his engagement. The Mayor, it is expected, will extend his official welcome tomorrow.

With the commander-in-chief were Mrs. Saltzgaber, Andrew S. Burt, national adjutant-general; Cola D. R. Stowitts, quartermaster-general, and Miss Marion Heckman of Des Moines, Ia., secretary to the commander.

When the party reached the executive offices in the State House they were presented to Governor Cox by Standish Wilcox, chief secretary and personal representative of Mayor Curley, who is the official host of the G. A. R., the City of Boston having appropriated $50,000 for the entertainment of the fifty-eighth national encampment here.

Governor Cox greeted the veterans and their atendants and told them that anything the State could do or he could do to heighten the pleasure of their sojourn here would be done gladly.

Later Commander Saltzgaber and his wife, with Governor Cox, were photographed. The party then left the Governor's office and proceeded to the headquarters of the Massachusetts department of the G. A. R. in another part of the building; there they were welcomed by Wilfred A. Wetherbee, assistant adjutant-general of the Massachusetts G. A. R.

Following the visit at the State House, the entire party visited the Charlestown Navy Yard where Rear Admiral Louis de Steiger, commandant, greeted them. From the navy yard the party went in automobiles to Lynn, Salem and Beverly where in each of the city halls, the mayors or their representatives received the Massachusetts guests.

Commander Saltzgaber said today that he did not care to discuss the Bursum Bill of pensions in any form. He said the Grand Army had taken a stand on all of these questions which were familiar to the country.

"What may be done at the coming encampment," said Commander Saltzgaber, "in reference to pensions, I do not know. It would be inappropriate for me to say anything at this time regarding them. The encampment may do that if it so desires. At this time I have only to say that the Grand Army has freely discussed the problems and there is little, if anything, that I could say in addition that would be valuable."

The city of Boston is making arrangements to dedicate tablets in honor of Abraham Lincoln and John A. Andrew, former Governor of the Commonwealth, next Monday and Wednesday. The Lincoln tablet will be at Bromfield and Province streets to mark the site of the place where the President stopped on the occasion of his only visit to Boston, while the Andrew tablet will be at 110 Charles Street to designate the site of the home of the Civil War Governor of Massachusetts. The invitation to the dedications of the tablets states they are placed at this time "in honor of the fifty-eighth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic."

Gen. Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, has been busy the greater part of his time since arriving in Boston last evening at the South Station shortly after 5. He was met at the station by George A. Hoseley, national chief of staff of the Grand Army, and Standish Wilcox, representative of Mayor Curley, who escorted the Grand Army party to the Hotel Vendome, where dinner was served, the city acting as host.

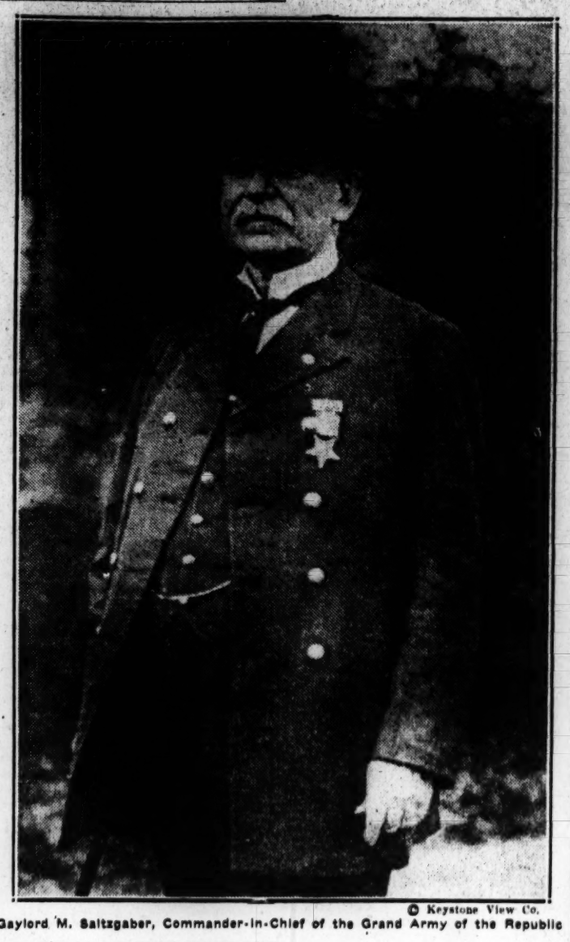
In the evening the entire party were guests at Keith's Theater. The first to greet the visitors at the hotel were Mrs. Belle W. Bliss, national president of the Woman's Relief Corps, and her husband, M. N. Bliss, a member of the Grand Army. They had arrived earlier in the day from their home in Baraboo, Wis.

In addition to Commander Saltzgaber and his wife, his party consisted of Andrew S. Burt, adjutant-general of the G. A. R.; Miss Marion G. Heckman, and Miss Flo Palmer, who is active in the Woman's Relief Corps work.

At the theater much was made of the Grand Army commander and party. The box reserved for the party had been decorated and the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner" as the party entered.

There are three candidates in the field for commander-in-chief to succeed General Saltzgaber. They are Dr. Louis F. Arensberg of Arensberg, Pa., past department commander of his State; John Inman, Springfield, Ill., past department commander of that State and member of the national executive council, G. A. R.; and Past Department Commander Hawk of Sacramento, Calif.

The executive committee of the Woman's Relief Corps completed arrangements yesterday at City Hall for its national convention in connection with the encampment. Mrs. Florence Haynes presided. Badges were distributed and plans made to care for more than 20,000 visitors. The Sons of Veterans' plans also are complete.



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Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic

RHODE ISLAND GAS CASE IS CONTINUED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8—Waiving the reading of an indictment charging them with conspiracy in connection with the releasing of bromine gas in the state Senate chamber on June 19, William C. Pelkey, chairman of the Republican state central committee; John T. Toomey of Johnston, and William, alias "Toots" Murray of Boston, each entered pleas of not guilty before Judge J. Jerome Hahn in Superior Court today and were released under $5000 surety each for trial on Monday, Oct. 6.

Counsel for the defendants requested two weeks in which to change the plea or file special please, and an order granting the request was entered by the court.

Cox Issues Proclamation

Gov. Channing H. Cox sent the following communication to the heads of all departments:

To the Heads of All Departments:

Massachusetts is to be honored next week with the presence of hosts of Civil War veterans, who come to attend the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is undoubtedly the last great convention of the Grand Army which will be held in Boston.

On Tuesday, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock the Veterans will parade through our streets. While it is not within my power to declare a holiday, I earnestly hope that wherever possible an opportunity will be given all those who desire to show their admiration and respect for these honored guests as they pass. I am informed that the parade will be over before 12 o'clock noon.

CHANNING H. COX.

NICKEL PLATE READY TO LINK FOUR SYSTEMS

(Continued from Page 1)

the trunk lines with the exception of the New York Central lines.

The acquisition of the Erie also will afford the Van Sweringens an approach to New York over their own rails, and will enable the Nickel Plate, as well as the Pere Marquette, to deliver their eastbound, and receive their westbound traffic to and from an integral part of the new system.

In point of mileage, motive power owned, freight cars in service, as well as in capitalization and general strength, the projected merger will place the new system in a position of importance, comparing with the other great east and west trunk line, the New York Central, Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio.

Large Stockholders Agree

Frederick D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railroad, declined to comment upon the deal by the terms of which his railroad is to be merged. Financial and legal officers of the Erie likewise refused to speak for publication.

Representatives of the First National Bank, when asked if it is a foregone conclusions that the boards of directors of the railroads involved directors of the railroads involved in the merger will accept the terms of the consolidation, stated that the larger stockholders of the several properties had agreed, and intimated that formal ratification by the directors will follow shortly.

At the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., which has been active in the merger, it was stated that O. P. Van Sweringen had returned to Cleveland. Interest in railroad circles is centered in the traffic and operating, rather than the financial aspects of the merger.

For the present, it is expected the corporate organization of the Erie will remain intact, as has been the case of the Chesapeake & Ohio, where active control still is vested in a president and vice-presidents. In the case of the smaller roads affiliated with the Nickel Plate, the presidents were re-elected vice-presidents with similar duties to those of their former positions, but with final authority vested in J. J. Bernet, president of the Nickel Plate.

Plans announced for the merger include the formation of a new Nickel Plate Company, the 6 per cent cumulative preferred and common stock of which will be offered in exchange for the stocks of the several component companies in the merger, in proportion to their relative market values.

The Erie preferred stocks will be exchanged at the ratio of 50 per cent in the new preferred stock; Erie common, for 40 per cent in the new common stock; for Pere Marquette prior preferences, 100 per cent in new preferred stock; Pere Marquette preferred stock, 90 per cent, in new preferred, and Pere Marquette common, 85 per cent in new common stock.

Shesapeake & Ohio common, 55 per be exchanged for on the basis of 115 per cent in new preferred stock; Chesapeake & Ohio common, 55 per cent, in new preferred stock and 55 per cent in new common; Hocking Valley common stock, 50 per cent in new preferred and 50 per cent in new common.

SMITH PRAISED BY JOHN W. DAVIS

Honesty in Government Is Theme of Candidate in Poughkeepsie Speech

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Honesty in government was placed foremost among the issues of the presidential campaign by John W. Davis in the first political rally he has attended since his nomination for the Presidency. Speaking to a gathering of Dutchess County Democrats at the county fair grounds near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Mr. Davis urged his followers not to forget the record of the Republican Party in the last four years. Mr. Davis was well received.

His speech was extemporaneous. He said in part:

"I agree with Governor Smith that the first issue of this campaign is honesty in government; whether the American people will demand from those who serve them, honesty in thought and act and purpose."

Except for one other campaign reference, in which he said that so long as he was the standard bearer of the Democratic Party, there would be "no backward march." Mr. Davis confined his remarks to compliments for the Democratic leaders on the platform with him. Whatever the agreement that was reached in his recent conference with Governor Smith, the harmony appeared to have been complete for he held the Governor up as exemplifying the honest servant of the people in public office and as showing "the glorious opportunity that awaits every American citizen who has the courage to stretch forth his hand and take it."

The real political speech of the occasion was delivered by Governor Smith. It was a medley of counts against the state and national Republican Party, which he urged his followers to hold strictly accountable both for the lapses at Washington and for the negative legislative record of the Republican State Assembly in New York. He urged his friends to get after the Republicans.

CANADIAN CATTLE SALES

MONTREAL, Aug. 6—For the first six months of the present year Canada has exported 32,179 head of cattle to Great Britain and 40,953 to the United States, as compared with 30,029 to Great Britain and 23,659 to the United States in the first six months of 1923, an increase of 18,991 head in favor of the present year.

Ownership of Slavic Church Riches at Palestine in Doubt

British Government, Possessing Mandatory Power, May Have to Make the Decision

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, Aug. 8—The British Government has the mandatory power for Palestine may soon be called upon to decide who owns the vast Russian church properties in Palestine—the Soviet Government or the old Russian church interests, now outside of Russia. The question has arisen since the arrival in Jerusalem of Metropolitan Antonin, head of the Holy Russian Synod in Palestine, which directs the Russian mission and the Russian Palestine Society. Metropolitan Antonin is a Tsarist who does not conceal either his opposition to the Bolsheviki or the church recognized by the Soviet.

The controversy involved hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of property in Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth and Haifa consisting of churches, monasteries, hospices, parks and choice plots of land. During the war many of these buildings and lands were requisitioned by the Turkish and German military and today nearly all of the buildings are occupied by the Palestine Government.

Metropolitan Antonin is said to be confident of the success of the mission. He relies upon that clause of the mandate providing that holy places be subject to an international commission. An interesting question arises as to whether the Soviets can have it both ways; can they divorce the church from the state and yet claim property belonging to the church.

The question may have to be referred to an international tribunal should the British Government not decide it. The Palestine authorities are not interfering with the Metropolitan's plans and as he has hastened to give assurances that he did not oppose resettlement of Palestine by the Jews, Zionists regard his activities with perfect equanimity.

POTATO GROWERS MEET IN VERMONT

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 8 (Special)—Crowning the potato as king of the field crops for this section of the country, growers of the tuber and agricultural experts from five states met at Bradford in what Dr. A. W. Gilbert, commissioner of agriculture of Massachusetts, called "the most significant meeting to be held in New England this year."

The purpose was to inspect the hundred-acre tracts of potatoes grown to supply growers with certified seed stock by the Dimock farms in Bradford, Vt., and Pike, N. H., on opposite sides of the Connecticut River. Julian A. Dimock, who has made the Dimock orchards in East Corinth, Vt., famous among the horticulturists, has made such a success of his methods of growing seed potatoes that 175 growers attended the "potato field day," including the commissioners of agriculture of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont and representatives of the federal department of agriculture and of the department of agriculture of New York State.

Vermont has made great strides in the past few years in the matter of growing potatoes for sale as certified seed stock, shipping hundreds of cars yearly to Long Island and other commercial growing sections. Several counties, notably Orange, in which the Dimock farms are located, Washington and Windsor, have well organized farmers' exchanges which attend to the inspection and shipment of the seed stock. Two kinds of seed stock are grown by the more progressive growers, a foundation stock, to be used for another crop of seed potatoes, and a commercial crop, for sale, special care being taken with the former.

BUSINESS FOR ALBERTA

CALGARY, Alta., Aug. 6—Coincident with the announcement that Spillers, Ltd., great British milling firm, is in the market for the Alberta Flour Mills in Calgary, is the announcement that the oversea organization plans to spend more than $6,000,000 for development in western Canada, about $4,000,000 of which will be spent in Alberta.

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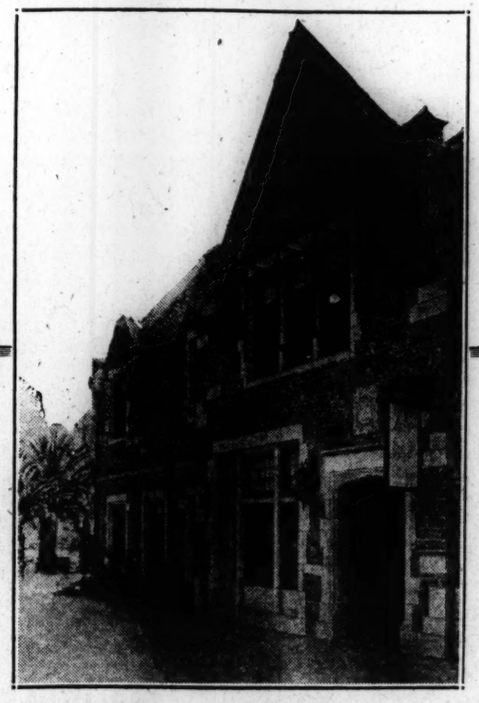

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A Woman Reports All Ships Passing the Tip of Cape Cod

For Twenty Years, Winter and Summer, Miss Olive Williams Has Telegraphed Shipping News

THE anemometer box on the window sill showed a scant three miles, which is no wind at all for the tip end of Cape Cod—not even a zephyr. Outside the window rose the quadreped steel frames of the giant aerials by which Uncle Sam talks paternally to his ships walking to and fro upon the seas. Just beyond them—crane your neck a bit to see—was the round white tower of Highland Light, whose flashes light the clouds at night for 40 miles. Grassy land a few feet beyond the aerials, then a jumping-off place, 140 feet deep, so sheer that in places the top of the sandy cliffs overhangs the beach below. And then—the sea.

Indoors, in a little box of an office, partitioned off from the corner of a country store, Miss Olive Williams sat at her desk meditatively tap-tapping a telegraph key. She was telling a tow-boat company in Boston about a freighter which had just passed, headed north, describing it in detail because she hadn't been able to read the name. The reason she hadn't been able to read the name was probably because it wasn't there.

Very little of a nautical nature escapes the bright eyes of Miss Williams, who has had for 20 years a job such as few women have ever enjoyed. Day in and day out, holidays and Sundays and all, she watches the ships that pass her window, identifies them, and telegraphs the information to the offices of various tow-boat companies or their owners in New York or Boston and Baltimore.

Many of the great freighters and tankers and liners she knows by sight; often she can read the name, with the aid of her powerful glass; if not, there is usually something about the stack or upper works of the vessel, or the rig, if it is a sailing craft, to give her the necessary information.

You spy a black speck way out on the quiet blue water. "Is that a ship?" you ask, uncertainly. It might from its size be a bit of driftwood, you think.

Miss Williams raises her long telescope, thrusts it through a small open pane in the small-paned window, and takes a hasty glance.

"Yes—it's the Scythia," she tells you in matter-of-fact tone; "red funnel with black top. I'll telegraph it in."

Ground Glass

The rest of the window is made of ground glass—ground by the sand blown from the shore below. The anemometer in the window sill does not always register zephyrs—this is the quietest day this season so far. All the windows get ground glass effects sooner or later in that neighborhood.

"Last winter we got 60 miles of wind," she remarked; "we telephone to the weather bureau in Boston three times a day. Everybody is interested in the wind at Highland Light, for we get all there is, from every direction."

Miss Williams pronounced the name of the light with the accent on the first syllable, just as all the summer boarders do. Almost all year-round "Capers" call it High-LAND Light.

Summer Gaiety

For a few months, summer folk abound. There is a hotel near by, and the boarders' favorite stroll is up to the Ittle variety store for a bottle of ginger ale and a chat with Miss Williams. Everybody likes her. She has a friendly smile, and a cheery outlook on life, and eyes that are at once keen and gentle. Once in a while, when they can get her talking, there are stories worth hearing. Stories of storms, and wrecks, and daring rescues on the beach below—stories she has seen with her own eyes.

She came here as a young girl—hardly more than a child—to work at the hotel, and became a chum of the daughter of Mr. I. M. Small, the man who for 60 years has had charge of the observing work at Highland Light. This daughter studied telegraphy and helped her father with the work, but soon after Miss Williams went there she married and went away. It worked out naturally enough that Olive, who took to the work, should study telegraphy too, and step into her shoes. She did, and has been there ever since, very contentedly, for she loves the sea and everything that pertains to it.

The summer season is gay and lively enough for anyone to like, but with the coming of autumn the winds begin to blow. "This is the last place anyone seems to want to come to in the winter!" laughs Miss Olive. But she likes it even then.

The Boats Are Old Friends

The boats are like old friends. There is the Perthamboy, owned by the Bee Line Transportation Company; she was torpedoed by a German submarine off the coast during the war, but survived and is still doing business. The Egyptian King and his consort, the Egyptian Queen, with a couple of others of the same line, the only towboats who go by with strings of barges laden with phosphate rock, from Nova Scotia. There is a schooner, apparently inbound for Boston. But a glance through the glass is disillusioning. "Only a fisherman!" says Miss Olive. She doesn't report them. They don't have to be towed, probably.

One wild night three barges snapped their tow-line and came ashore at the foot of the cliffs. The coast guards stationed at the light saved 15 lives, but two of the boats were total losses and it took a year to float the third.

That is a sample of the sort of thing that used to happen pretty often under Miss William's little window—a sample of the story she can tell if you once get her started. Before her day, but she knows it by heart from a hundred tellings—was the Portland storm, the worst ever known on the coast, when the anemometer registered a gale of wind blowing 100 miles an hour. The Smalls, who live there, had all the windows on the windward side of their house blown in; they tried stuffing a mattress from the bed into the first window that went, but the mattress was whipped from their hands and that was the last they ever saw of it. The steamer Portland is supposed to have gone down a few miles away.

Back from the light are moors, with their patches of yellow gorse—which the summer boarder is just too late to see—and purple vetch and its olive-green sedges on the creamy dunes. Very calm and peaceful and lovely, with a smooth sea lipping softly at the sand below, when the wind blows a scant three miles an hour, and there isn't a cloud in the sky. But the rest of the year it's a bleak and stormy coast, and a lonely life.

But Miss Williams likes it, even then. And it isn't so dangerous as it used to be, she says—steamers aren't wrecked any more, or rarely, and sailing ships are getting fewer and fewer every year. There hasn't been a wreck there for several years now, and she hopes there'll never be another. The ships are all her friends.

Miss Olive Williams With Her Telescope in Place

POSTAL PAY BILL SUCCESS FORECAST

Railway Mail Association Head Speaks Optimistically

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8 (Special)—Confidence that the postal pay increase bill would be passed over President Coolidge's veto when Congress reconvened in the fall was expressed in an address here last night by W. M. Collins of Washington, national president of the Railway Mail Association.

Mr. Collins told the local branch of the association that the House would repass the bill by the necessary two-thirds majority without difficulty, but that strenuous efforts by the postal employees must be continued to insure a two-thirds vote in the Senate.

Mr. Collins said he had no doubt of President Coolidge's sincerity in vetoing the increase but said he believed the President had been misinformed as to the measure.

NON-STOP 85-MILE BUS LINE PROPOSED

Springfield-Providence Service Under Consideration

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8 (Special)—An express motor bus service between Providence, R. I., and this city will be established this fall if plans of an out-of-town transportation company are approved by the Springfield Transportation Board, it was learned here yesterday. The plans call for through service for passengers only, with no stops scheduled for intermediate points on the route.

There is said to be a considerable demand for a direct transportation line from Springfield to Providence. Persons now going from this section to the Rhode Island capital must make the trip by rail, changing trains in Worcester and frequently making long waits in that city.

The proposed route of the motor busses is through Wilbraham, Palmer, Southbridge and Putnam. The distance by this route is about 85 miles, and the busses would cover it in about four hours. The company is seeking a terminal in the business section here. Necessary arrangements have already been made in Providence.

Thomas H. Benton, supervisor of jitneys, says the use of motor busses here is increasingly popular. It has been found that much trade is brought to local merchants by the busses from points previously supposed to be too distant. A through bus route between Springfield and Hartford will be established soon, it was announced recently.

HONEY PAYS MANITOBA

WINNIPEG, Aug. 2—The honey crop of the Province of Manitoba is returned at 3,041,712 pounds for the year 1923, with an average market value of 15 cents per pound on the farm, making a total return to the beekeepers of Manitoba of $456,256.

Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 8

The following called at the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:

Mrs. Smith, Los Angeles.
Mrs. Brooks, Los Angeles.
Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey, Washington.
Mrs. Taman, San Francisco.
A. Grat, Mexico.
Miss Grondiapfer, The Hague.
Miss Knoester, The Hague.
Mlle. Cabot, Belgium.
N. Lindstrom, Sweden.
S. Lepiere, Paris.
Miss Leach, Jersey.
Miss Lillas Ramsey, Edinburgh.
Miss Gibson, Glasgow.
Miss Melkie, Glasgow.
Miss Sinclair, Glasgow.
Frank Dicksee, London.
S. Palmer, Chiswick.
E. Hine, Hazelmere.
Mrs. Owen, Liverpool.
Miss Scott, Liverpool.
Mr. and Mrs. Hirst, Manchester.
D. Collins, Manchester.
A. Collins, Manchester.
Mr. and Miss Grey, Newcastle.
Mrs. and Miss Trebease, Newcastle.
Mrs. Beadle, Kingston.
T. Hulford, Kingston.
F. Usher, Kingston.
Miss Tabor, Rochford.
G. Ingram, Rochford.
W. Hutton, Leeds.
Mrs. and Miss Cockroft, Leeds.
A. Armitage, Leeds.
Miss Whitmore, Bedford.
I. Taunt, Bedford.
Miss Maitland, Taplow.
H. Clark, Plymouth.
Miss James, Bristol.
H. Brinton, Bristol.
Mr. and Mrs. Seylor, Essex.
F. Culverwell, Birmingham.
Miss Adams, Birmingham.
Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mansfield.
G. Mercer, St. Albans.
C. Long, Chiselhurst.
Miss Treggs, Southsea.
Mr. and Miss Ellis, Maidenhead.
Miss Watson, Birkenhead.
Miss Church, Sharnbrook.
S. Hawkins, Flitwick.
L. Fletcher, High Wycombe.
Miss Nuttal, Pinner.
Miss Butler, Cambridge.
Miss Chown, Scunthorpe.

CONSERVATORY PRIZES NAMED

Two prizes, a lyric grand piano valued at $1350, and a violin made on the theory of equipoise, pronounced to be "the acme of scientific art in violin making," valued at $500, are to be offered as prizes to regular students at the New England Conservatory of Music for the school year, 1924-25. The award will be determined at public contests, to be held next spring, the director of the conservatory, Agide Jacchia, announces. Three eminent musicians in no way connected with the donors of the prizes will be judges in each contest. The piano is the gift of the Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Company. Clark Powers, maker of the "Equipoise" violins, has contributed the violin.

Memorial to Five Passengers of Mayflower to Be Dedicated

Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants to Gather at Provincetown on Saturday

As the shadows lengthen on the hill where the gray finger of Provincetown's campanile rises sheer and beautiful against the sky, and close to the center of the town, members and guests of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants will gather tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, to dedicate a memorial to five of the Mayflower passengers. The memorial is of green slate, with a medallion of the Mayflower, and is set in the triangular space near the Dallin monument. It was designed by Charles A. Coolidge. The inscription was composed by George Ernest Bowman, secretary of the Massachusetts Society. The five passengers whose memory it marks were Dorothy Bradford, first wife of William Bradford; James Chilton, a signer of the compact; William Button, servant of Dr. Samuel Fuller; Edward Thomson, servant of William White, and Susana, his wife, and Jasper More, a small boy who came over with John Carver and his wife Katherine.

Only fragments have ever been found to record the life of Dorothy May Bradford. In the Pui Book at Amsterdam her marriage to William Bradford is recorded. Two existing records of the intention to marry there are, one at Amsterdam, the other at Leyden. The Amsterdam notation is from the Doop, Trouw and Begrafenis Registers, 66% 52, and at Leyden from the Echt Book B., folio 25. The intention at Amsterdam is not dated, but follows one dated Nov. 9, 1613. The Leyden intention was published there on Nov. 16, 23 and 30, 1613, and the marriage took place Dec. 10, 1613.

The Amsterdam Intention

The Amsterdam intention was set down in this wise: "Then appeared also as before William Bradford, from Austerfield, fustian weaver, 23 years old, living at Leyden, where the banns have been published, declaring that he has no parents, on the one part, and Dorothy May, 16 years old, from Wisbeach in England, at present living on the New Dyke, assisted by Henry May, on the other part, and declared that they were betrothed to one another with true covenants, requesting their three Sunday proclamations in order after the same to solemnize the aforesaid covenant and in all respects to execute it, so far as there shall be no lawful hindrances otherwise. And to this end they declared it as truth that they were free persons and not akin to each other by blood. . . . That nothing existed whereby a Christian marriage might be hindered; and their banns were admitted."

The Leyden intention was briefer, thus: "William Bradford, fustian weaver, single man, from Austerfield in England, and Dorothy May, from Wisbeach, in England, single woman, by himself unaccompanied, but is certified by her attestation delivered in place of herself. And then, over the signature of J. G. Hoing is the record of the marriage that took place on Dec. 10, 1613."

When William Bradford and his wife, Dorothy, came over in the Mayflower they had but one son "left behind, who came afterward." The son was named John and it is recorded that he came over later and married, but since there were no children there are no descendents of Dorothy May Bradford.

Of Jasper More little is known but that he was a little boy attached for some ungiven reason to the little family group of John Carver and his wife Katherine, to which, however, apparently he was not related. Little is known of the John Carver man, who later became Governor of the colony. He was not one of the original party of the Pilgrims who fled from Scrooby, but was one of those who joined themselves to the Leyden colonists after their settlement in that place. Nevertheless, of him it is said, "He appears to have been a man of much discretion and of great value to the colonists as a counselor. His covenant with Massassoit was of the greatest value to the Plymouth colony and it must be forever charged to the diplomacy of John Carver that in the entire history of the colony this covenant saved the settlement from any attack by the Indians."

Signer of the Compact

James Chilton was a signer of the compact. He was the father of Mary Chilton who later married John Winslow. Upon the lid of Standish's chest the immortal compact was drawn up by which the company signing it "solemnly and mutually in the presence of God and of one another did covenant and combine themselves together into a civill body politick" "Here," records the historian, "was the germ root of our great republic, the first charter of a government for the people and by the people known to human history. This historic occurrence is the subject of one of the great paintings in the Capitol at Washington, and it is also commemorated, as a notable occurrence in English history, in a splendid mural painting in the Houses of Parliament in London."

No period of time in the Pilgrim story is more memorable than the five or six weeks passed at Cape Cod. The landing, as is well known, was upon the small neck of land now known as Long Point. It was on the 10th day of November, 1620, that land was sighted, "but instead of the coast which they sought, they soon found that the land in sight was the bold island of Cape Cod, on which today stands the great flashing coast light known to mariners as Highland Light."

Frederick A. Washburn, governor of the society, will preside at the exercises tomorrow at 4 o'clock, and Gov. Channing H. Cox will be the principal speaker. The prayer will be offered by the Rev. Dudley Richards Child of Hudson, Mass., member of the society and descendant of James Chilton. Mr. Bowman, who will make brief historical remarks and who is secretary of the society, is a step-descendant of James Chilton.

The unveiling of the memorial will be by a minor life member, Miss Susan Hammond, daughter of Mr. Samuel Hammond of Nahant, and also a descendant of James Chilton. The formal transfer of the memorial by Mr. Washburn to the Provincetown Tercentenary Commission will be accepted by Thomas C. Thatcher, chairman of the commission.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Anna A. Railey, Kansas City, Mo.
Percy B. Everaden, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Mabel N. Rubeling, St. Louis, Mo.
A. E. Rubeling, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Emma W. Tufel, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Master Wilson William Tufel, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Mrs. Laura C. Burton, Philadelphia, Pa.
Glenn N. Andrews, Chicago, Ill.
Alice M. Andrews, Chicago, Ill.
Cora A. Manning, Staten Island, N. Y.
Mary M. Manning, Staten Island, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles DeKoe, New York City.
William Tufel, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Mary Loughlin, Queens, L. I.
Frank J. Loughlin, Queens, N. Y.
Madelaine J. Wensel, Amesbury, Mass.
Dorothy W. Jones, Amesbury, Mass.
Mrs. Gerald Willinghby, Saskatoon, Sask, Canada.
Barbara Shoebotham, Woodstock, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. Elizabeth Shoebotham, Woodstock, Ont., Canada.
Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Wyatt, St. Louis, Mo.
Harriet Perry, Perryton, Texas.
Mrs. G. Eugenie Fithian, Bloomington, Ill.
R. C. Fithian, Bloomington, Ill.

TEACHERS HEAR TALK ON MILK MARKETING

WALPOLE, Mass., Aug. 8—Co-operative dairy marketing as proposed by the New England Milk Producers' Association was discussed and approved at the annual conference of the teachers of agriculture in the public high schools of Massachusetts, held yesterday at the Norfolk County Agricultural School. The subject was presented by Richard Pattee, managing director of the new association. John Chandler of Sterling, president of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, also spoke, indorsing the plan. The teachers generally expressed their intention of supporting the movement.

Mr. Pattee assured the teachers that there would be no monopoly price on milk. "The only way that milk can be sold is on the basis of supply and demand," he said, and told the teachers that an organization was needed to enable the farmers to determine what the supply and demand really were. He said that in order to care for the seasonal excesses of production the farmers intended to take over and operate the various country plants now owned by dealers. This he believed would assure an abundant supply to milk to the consumer at all times.

GARMENT WORKERS TO STRIKE

A strike of 4000 men and women was announced for next week at the meeting of the members of unions affiliated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America held yesterday afternoon in the Columbia Theater. The exact date of the strike will be decided by a joint committee, including Sidney Hillman of New York, president of the international, who was the principal speaker at yesterday's meeting. Other speakers were Joseph Salerno, general organizer; Frank Rosenblum, member of the general executive board, and Frank Bellanca. They accused local manufacturers of giving work to non-union shops when union shops were idle.

SUMMER REVIEW SCHOOLS CLOSE

More Than 4000 Children Win Promotion by Make-Up Work

Summer sessions of Boston schools, summer review schools, summer vacation schools, recreational handicraft classes and Americanization classes, which have been carried on since June 23, close today.

From now on until the opening of schools on Sept. 9 the children will have only school gardens and the playgrounds to resort to, but the latter will be busier than usual with pageants, plays and finals in various games, such as tennis, squash ball and baseball. The buildings thus left untenanted will be subjected to cleaning, renovating and repairs in preparation for the regular school year's occupancy.

The thousands of children who have continued to "go to school" during the last seven weeks, especially those in the vacation schools and handicraft classes, have been doing the things they like to do and learning to do more and seemingly wonderful things. They have been constructively busy.

Homes and neighborhoods have noted a marked improvement in conditions since the schools and classes were established and when the regular schools open in the fall the teachers should note this year, as they have in former years, that the children have benefited by the summer's activities.

Steadily growing interest in the summer review schools, and appreciation of the work done by them is noted each year. Attendance is limited to those who wish to make up work in one or two studies so that they can go on to the next higher grade with their classes. It is estimated that over 4000 will be promoted in September as a result of their summer's work. In past years it has been found that over 84 per cent of those thus advanced have sustained their records in the higher grades.

With music, orchestras and glee clubs, the making of paper flowers, of toys, embroidery and a dozen other pleasant things, the vacation schools have brought joy to the boys and girls who enrolled in them. Over 900 have been enrolled in the Michelangelo School in the North End, 500 at the Rice in the South End, and over 1700 in East Boston.

The Michelangelo School's exhibition this week has been admired greatly, not only on the part of the children but of parents and friends. Two of the classes, those in woodworking and printing, have been carried on in the North Bennet Street Industrial School. A class in the English language for mothers of the neighborhood has been carried on successfully during the summer. The only other Americanization class at the Oliver Wendell Holmes School in Dorchester, enrolled 28 men and eight women, most of whom were night workers.

Of the recreational handicraft classes the one in the Wendell Phillips School in the West End is of particular interest. At the West End branch of the Boston Public Library, the librarian, Miss Fanny Goldstein, has had installed a lot of the things the boys have made, gay parrots, donkeys, dogs, bread boards, steak "planks," stools, an easel and not least, ships.

Under the guidance of L. Halbert Brown, who built up the classes still conducted at the Elihu Greenwood School in Hyde Park, noted for the character of the work done, and his assistant, John Coughlin, the joys of swimming and even the Elks' parade could not beguile the boys from their work.

The average daily attendance is 25 but there are work benches only for 24. Mr. Brown insists upon workmanship of quality, regarding it as one of the bases of character.

Miss Goldstein has arranged a shelf of books bearing on construction and design, for the schoolroom and at the library has many more books of special appeal to boys engaged in shaping wood to their own ideas.

Chair-caning, soldering and several other different forms of shopwork are done at the other handicraft classes. When possible the work is taken out of doors, in the shade of the school building or under trees.

School gardens have been among the busiest of places all summer long. Vegetables and beautiful flowers have rewarded the effort of carrying much water necessitated by the lack of rain. Flowers have had more attention than usual this year. At the several canning classes surplus vegetables have been put up for the winter.

SHOE PRODUCTION LESS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—The production of boots and shoes in June totaled 22,403,547 pairs, compared with 25,240,153 in May and 28,273,105 in June, 1923.

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HOLLAND BOY SCOUT ACTIVITY GROWS RAPIDLY

Movement Quick to Gain Popularity—Membership Is Increasing

THE HAGUE, July 16 (Special Correspondence) — The Boy Scout movement in Holland is still in its infancy. In 1910 General Baden-Powell visited this country, and it was then that the movement was started. First, different small societies were formed, without connection with each other. On the initiative of Prince Henry of the Netherlands, himself being a member of the movement, in 1915 a union of most of the Boy Scout societies was brought about, called the Federation of Dutch Pathfinders.

This federation has under its colors at present about 5000 boys. The girls have a distinctly separate organization. The English system of General Powell is here followed as closely as circumstances permit. The movement has a religious basis, but great freedom reigns in these matters. Young Men's Christian Association Scouts are under its banners as well as Roman Catholic boys, although the Episcopate does not encourage it.

Scout Course Given

In 1922 the first course for scout masters was held. In that year Major Mawe, deputy camp chief of the English headquarters, came over to Holland and gave a short course for scout masters, being an abbreviation of the courses held in Gilwell Park, Chelmsford, near London. About the same time two Dutch camp leaders, Mr. Schaap and Dr. Egidius, went over to England and assisted at the courses at Gilwell Park. Since then every year two leader courses have been and will be held here in Holland at Ada's Hoeve, the Dutch Gilwell Park. Thus it is expected that gradually enough leaders will be formed, necessary for the expansion of the movement. Ada's Hoeve is a large camp near Ommen, Overyssel, in the eastern part of Holland. About 250 acres of heather and meadows, partly covered with woods, and near a river, it is an ideal spot for camping.

The boys are divided into three groups: those of 9 to 13 years called the wolfcubs, the pathfinders being boys of 13 to 17 years of age, and the "voortrekkers," in English identical with rovers, those older than 17 years. "Voortrekker" is a word from South Africa, where the Boers, who migrated first to more remote regions, were called by that name.

Rambonnet New Leader

Since 1920 the able leader of the Boy Scouts is J. J. Rambonnet, vice-admiral and Minister of the Dutch Navy from 1913-18. He kindly granted an interview in which he spoke of his great admiration for General Baden-Powell and his system. He said:

It is a wonderful conception, especially needed in Holland. The educational system in this country is based too much on theories; this makes instruction uninteresting and impractical. Here comes the Boy Scout movement as an essential complement to the school education. Its open-air life, teaching the rising generation the simple, practical things of every day, the necessity of looking with one's own eyes without being backed by the knowledge or opinion of older generations—this is providing a new and interesting side to the life of the boys which makes them more alert and better members of the community. Boy Scouting teaches self-government and co-operation, with the ethical background of the good deed.

VALUE OF ANOTHER LIQUOR REFERENDUM IN ONTARIO DOUBTED

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—In an open letter to the Premier, G. H. Ferguson, W. E. Raney, former Attorney-General of Ontario, questions the necessity for the $500,000 expenditure on the liquor vote to be taken Oct. 23. In part he states that the Ontario Legislature should have been left to settle the question as to whether or not there should have been another vote, the third within five years on the liquor question. "The public was and is entitled to know," states Mr. Raney, "what new facts were brought to your attention between April and July to influence your decision." "If there is any means by which a law can be written into the constitution of the Province, surely it would be afforded by such popular votes as those that preceded and afterward confirmed the Ontario Temperance Act. This is the law, the finality of which you have assumed to question without deigning to give facts or reasons other than your authority."

Mr. Ferguson's reply in part reads: "The Government is representative of the people of this Province and is desirous of securing an expression of opinion from them. We have asked them to express their views on Oct. 23. Whether the Government's course is a wise one will be decided by the electorate at the proper time."

BIG YEAR FOR SALMON

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Aug 1. (Special Correspondence)—To the end of last week the sockeye salmon pack on the Sheena River was 28,000 cases above the record for last year, which was a good sockeye year. Canners have been busy and fishermen have been making good money. On the Naas River the sockeye catch has been more than double that of last year to date.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

Boston Did Not Take Long to discover that a most remarkable photoplay is now being exhibited at

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Art—Music—Theaters

Art in Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Aug. 1
Special Correspondence

PAINTINGS by Ivan Kalmykoff now hanging at the Stendahl Galleries in the Ambassador Hotel, involuntarily bring up the old question as to whether Russia, ethnologically speaking, is the western part of Asia or the eastern outpost of Europe, and answer it in a measure since the paintings partake of the finest qualities of both. While people of the west have seen some of the Russian peasant art, and have marveled at the color and design in their landscape, traceable to the motives in their embroideries and craft work, these 46 canvases comprise the first large collection to be shown of the fine cultural art of aristocratic Russia.

Ivan Kalmykoff is a Russian nobleman, one of a small group of representative artists which includes such men as Repin, Nicholas Roerich and Vasili Verestchagin. Forced from his accustomed life by the revolution he has wandered far afield seeking and finding and ably recording that which has appealed to his sense of beauty.

His canvases were done in all corners of the world. Several things impress one forcibly among which are: his composition, which does not follow the arbitrary laws of the ordinary landscapist yet has always a fine feeling of balance, his lovely yet restrained color, his ability to handle crowds in a picture giving a convincing impression of their purpose and characteristic both as individuals and as a part of the whole and his intuitive grasp of particular qualities of every subject whether it is the lithe forms of surf riders at Waikiki, the somber mystery of the Volga or the teeming life of the East.

From the Carnegie Show

A traveling group of 61 pictures from the foreign section of the twenty-third international exhibition of paintings held at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., which were carefully selected at a meeting of museum directors, called together by Homer Saint Gaudens for that purpose, is now being shown throughout the summer at the Los Angeles Museum.

This is a thoroughly representative collection, and should be of benefit to all interested in art. Nine countries are thus honored: France, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Sweden, Italy and Spain. Included are the portrait of Mme. Saggia, by Augustus E. John of England, awarded a gold medal and the $1500 prize.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Harrison have purchased the painting, "Reflections," by Robert Reid, N. A., to be added to the Harrison Gallery of Contemporary Paintings hanging in the rotunda of the Los Angeles Museum.

A number of small canvases by well-known California artists constitute the summer show at the Biltmore Galleries.

Long Beach Art Association

The first exhibition of the Long Beach Art Association was held in the pleasant gallery of the Long Beach Public Library during the month of July. The work shown was done entirely by local artists and for a first exhibition was promising.

There were 39 pictures shown and small groups of etchings, linoleum block prints, metal work, pottery china and sculpture. Three photographic portraits done by the president of the association, Louis Fleckenstein, one of the leading pictorialists of America, were an important part of the collection, as well as two strong bits of sculpture by Edna Kelly. Henry Richter, one of the older artists of California, showed three strong and pleasing canvases, "Desert Sunset," "Silvery Morn, Winter," and "The Old Refrain."

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Maurice and Hughes will return to America this fall under the management of Archibald Selwyn in "Rue de la Paix," with Raquel Meller and Grock.

Madelaine Fairbanks will be in the cast of Hassard Short's Revue to be produced here this month.

Rehearsals of "The Tantrum," a comedy by William F. Dugan and John Meehan, have started.

B. F. Keith's Hippodrome will reopen on Aug. 25.

"The Purple Cow," the first production of the Musical Comedy Guild, will open near New York on Sept. 12.

Robert H. Davis and Wilson Collison are dramatizing "The Dark Chapter," by E. J. Rath.

"Maggie Taylor — Waitress," by John B. Hymer, is to be staged by Lewis and Gordon.

Lew Fields will open at the Palace, New York, Aug. 18, for a vaudeville tour in "The Upstart."

AMUSEMENTS

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New York—Motion Pictures

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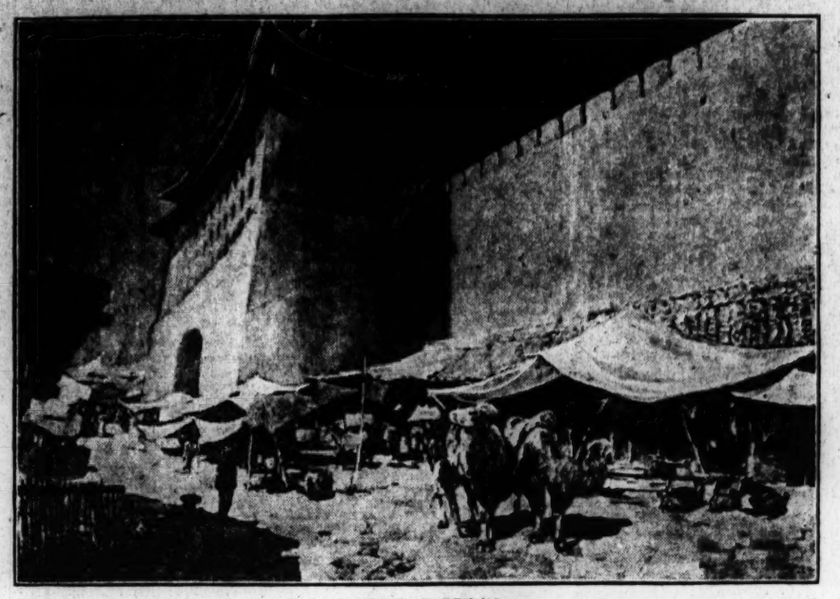

"MOONLIGHT, PEKING"
Painting by Ivan Kalmykoff in His Los Angeles Exhibit

St. Olaf Choir

Minneapolis, July 19
Special Correspondence

SINCE the St. Olaf Lutheran Choir of Northfield, Minn., has become more or less of a national institution a visit to the little Minnesota city revealed musical conditions, that might have a far wider interest than dwells within the borders of this State. As a matter of fact, it is partially true in Dr. F. Melius Christiansen's case that the prophet does not have honor enough in his own country; for here he is taken as a matter of course. We revel in the international fame that has come to his organization, and we gladly participate in its emoluments, but we hardly do full credit to Christiansen for his remarkable accomplishments.

It must not be imagined for an instant that the St. Olaf choir represents the Alpha and Omega of this great choral leader's work, for as head of the music department of St. Olaf's College he is the directing influence behind half a dozen musical activities. It was through his efforts that for many years the St. Olaf band won a place as a concert organization, second to none in this part of the world, and the high standards set by Christiansen have been maintained by his successor and the annual tours extended through a dozen states.

Everybody Sings

But a greater revelation is in store for anyone who attends the summer music festival, for one learns then that Christiansen's musical gospel is not for a limited few; the 60 members of the select chorus and the band; every student and every member of the faculty of the college is a potential member of one of these organizations, or the other. Everybody sings at St. Olaf's College, many in the large mixed chorus of about 300, capable of magnificent renderings of the most difficult oratorios; but the most impressive singing so far as sheer volume of tone and exhilarating enthusiasm are concerned, is when the whole college and faculty unite in some classic selection.

Christiansen believes that the art of singing and the pleasure derived from singing were never intended for the few. He insists that aside from the physical benefits derived from mass singing there are character elements that find their full expression when one becomes a participator and not a mere hearer. He has put this to the proof in his own college and is firmly convinced that ideal mass singing is capable of realization, not only in every educational institution, but also in every community.

For the average community "sings" most leaders follow the path of least resistance and are content to pander to what they fondly believe is public taste, by invariably including on their programs some pet bit of jazz or its counterpart. The highest ambition of many of them is to have "Old Black Joe" wailed through never for an instant realizing the opportunity that is theirs to bring to the masses the kind of music that carries a cultural message.

Thanks to Christiansen and his disciples a large part of the northwest is being leavened for the future. It is astonishing to visit a small country community and to find a chorus that bravely attempts to do justice to a Bach or Palestrina number. Vocally a little shaky, the urge is there, and who can tell what the end may be? I have enjoyed more than one experience of this kind during the past year, I have heard choruses in some of these small communities that would be a credit to cities the size of Minneapolis or St. Paul.

All that is needed is someone with a vision and high musical ideals and the work is half finished. Christiansen is sending just such people out into the State and farther afield every year; men and women who have the advantage of a sound college education, for that is insisted on at St. Olaf's, coupled with a fervid conviction that good music makes good communities.

The Power of Song

Cecil Sharp in his preface to "English Folk Songs from the Southern Appalachians" states that in all his varied experience he has never found finer culture than among the natives of that region and he attributes it to the habit they have of indulging in song on all occasions. They cannot read or write, but they can sing, and they keep themselves attuned to the beauties of life and the finer things of the spirit by this means. If we have such a vivid testimony to the power of song in our country, commented on by a visitor of exceptional penetration, why doubt that a more widespread indulgence in the practice would prove advantageous?

The summer festival held at St. Olaf's adds further proof if it is necessary. Not only the college but the whole city takes part, splendid band concerts are sandwiched in between programs by the famous chorus, the large chorus and singing by the whole college. The net result, to one individual, at least, was to bring back some of the same feeling of inspiration the massed singing of 20,000 miners would generate at the famous Welsh festivals.

Paul Schmidt, faculty manager of the St. Olaf choir, will take the members to the Pacific coast this coming season for a first visit and this will round out a series of tours that have carried them all over the country. A trip to Europe is also being planned, when concerts will be given in England, Norway and probably in Germany.

JAMES DAVIES.

Louise Hayes Makes South American Debut

BUENOS AIRES, June 22 (Special Correspondence)—One of the most critical musical audiences in the world has tried out an American prima donna and found her not wanting. Miss Louise Hayes sang the leading rôle last night at the Colon Theater in Boito's "Mefistofole." Her reception was most cordial.

London Theaters

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 29

"STORM," C. K. Munro's new comedy, is to be staged by Dennis Eadie at the Ambassadors' Theater.

Matheson Lang's next London production is to be "The Hour and the Man," by Frank Stayton. Two of the scenes take place in a newspaper office. The cast will include Nina Boucicault.

The Lena Ashwell Players from London have just concluded a successful summer season at Bath, closing with a performance of Cicely Hamilton's "Diana of Dobson's."

Joseph Coyne is to have a leading part in "The Bamboula," a new musical piece, by Douglas Furber and H. M. Vernon, with music by Jerome Kern.

"The Dream Kiss" has just been staged at the Wimbledon Theater. According to the program, the author is Joshua Jordan. This name masks the identity of Lord Kilmarnock. In 1922 Lord Kilmarnock wrote "The Chalk Line," which was staged in Cologne.

In addition to those coming from the various London theaters, members taking part in the program of the Annual Festival of the British Empire Shakespeare Society which extends throughout the week Sept. 29-Oct. 4, are being drawn from Brighton, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Dublin and Oxford. To give them all an opportunity of appearing, there are to be two separate casts for each play submitted, and some of the more important characters in these will have different representatives at alternate performances.

A new play by John Galsworthy is to follow Arnold Bennett's "The Great Adventure" at the Haymarket.

"The Iron Horse," a story of the first American transcontinental railway, has been filmed by Fox from a story by Charles Kenyon and John Russell. Erno Rapee has provided a musical setting for the New York showing at the Lyric Theater, beginning Sept. 1.

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RESULTS ATTEND GENEVA MEETING OF WORLD LABOR

Harmony Reached by International Organization on Most Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 28—Good results were obtained at the sixth annual session of the International Labor Organization Conference held in Geneva last month. Three draft conventions and one recommendation were approved by a two-thirds majority, and the final vote on them was deferred until the 1925 session. The chief questions dealt with were relative to the workers' spare time and facilities for employing it; night work in bakeries, and a period of 24 hours' continuous rest a week in certain glass-making processes.

With regard to the workers' leisure, a recommendation was adopted which provides for the encouragement of collective agreements to insure a normal standard of living in exchange for normal hours of work.

Suggestions were also made concerning social hygiene, the development of education, the improvement of transport facilities and the encouragement of open-air games. A draft convention forbidding night work in bakeries for at least seven consecutive hours was approved. Another draft convention providing for the needed 24 hours' rest in glass-making factories; and allowing for necessary exceptions, was also approved. The question of accident compensation for foreign workers was dealt with by a draft convention and a recommendation approving treatment on equal terms with the nationals of the country where they are employed, and suggesting improvements with regard to compensation, payment facilities and taxation.

CANADIAN PACIFIC GIVES SCHOLARSHIPS

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian Pacific Railway has arranged to donate free scholarships in the Polytechnic School, University of Montreal, and the commercial high schools of Montreal, to apprentices employed by the company, and under 21 years of age, and to minor sons of employees.

An announcement to this effect was made by Grant Hall, vice-president of the railway, during a visit to Winnipeg. The scholarships will cover four years' tuition in chemical, civil, mechanical or electrical engineering in the Polytechnic school, and three years tuition in the commercial high schools.

CANADA MAY TAKE LEAD

MONTREAL, Aug. 5—Louis D. Huntoon, former professor of mining and metallurgy at Yale University, predicts that within a very few years Canada will surpass the United States in gold production. He points out that since 1915 Canada's output has increased rapidly, while in the United States it has undergone a steady decline. Canada's gold production in 1923 was valued at $25,294,000 and he expresses the opinion that this year it will rise to $30,000,000.

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PROHIBITION CAUSE GAINS MOMENTUM IN BULGARIA

Success in United States Cited to Show Benefits From Abolition of Intoxicants

SOFIA, July 18 (Special Correspondence)—The example of the United States is cited, with those of Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and The Netherlands, by the Union for Combatting Alcohol, which held its annual congress in Plovdiv, Philippopolis, this year, under the presidency of Dr. Haralambi Neicheff, who for years has been the leader of the prohibition movement in Bulgaria.

The anti-alcoholic legislation in effect in the above named states is cited as showing what can be done, either through organized effort or by state action, to eliminate the use of alcohol as a beverage in Bulgaria. The Union for Combatting Alcohol urges prohibition as a means of restoration after the wars and the faithful performance of treaty obligations.

Among other things, the congress adopted a resolution demanding the carrying out of the promise given by the Premier, Professor Tsankoff, to submit to the Sobranie, of Parliament, a complete report, collated by experts, on the effects of the use of alcohol on the population and the means of ending or greatly reducing the evil.

City Option Requested

In an address to the allied organizations, Dr. Neicheff cited figures to show the effects of alcohol and the results that can be achieved by its elimination.

He took note of the fact that, both as a revenue producer and as a national industry, alcohol has strong advocacy in Bulgaria and because of this he urged the allied organizations to redouble their efforts for prohibition.

Among the resolutions passed by the congress were the following:

The immediate passage of regulations by the Ministry of Education providing for anti-alcoholic instructions in all the public schools, from the primary school to the universities.

The granting of the right to all cities, towns and villages, to submit the question of prohibition as a local option, the voting to be participated in by both men and women.

The prohibition of alcoholic imports.

The encouragement of fruit production, including grape production, with elimination of distilling processes.

Churches Give Support

The abandonment by the state of the mischievous process of revenue production through the poisoning of the population by the use of alcohol.

A wide moral and material support of the anti-alcohol movement, and the organization of a national, governmental body for the continuance, on an intensified scale, of the movement against alcohol.

In a statement by Mr. Tavetinoff, the head of the state administration of religions, The Christian Science Monitor representative was informed that the Orthodox National Church is taking a strong stand for prohibition.

"We deprecate any attempt to inject denominational issues into the campaign against alcohol," said Mr. Tavetinoff. "All denominations ought to join hands for the prosecution of the prohibitory movement."

OKANAGAN-CARIBOO TRAIL DEDICATED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

KELOWNA, B. C., Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence) — Representatives from every town from Wenatchee, Washington State, to the Cariboo district in northern British Columbia, attended the formal dedication here of the Okanagan-Cariboo Trail as an international motor highway. A feature of the ceremonies was a carefully arranged spectacular pageant emblematic of the development of the country since the days when the trail, which runs throughout the length of the Okanagan Valley, was used only by Indians.

A real Indian chief, whose forefathers had roamed the valley generations ago, but who has been well educated and who has traveled all over the American Continent, led the parade, typifying the reign of the redskins. The pageant also typified the reign of the Astorian Company and the days when thousands of adventurers passed over it on the way to the Cariboo gold fields. Speakers included Mr. Sutherland, Mayor of Kelowna; Judge W. C. Brown of Okanagan, Wash., and Dr. H. M. Fry of Omak, Wash.

ORE STRIKE IN YUKON

DAWSON, Yukon Territory, Aug. 1—A rich strike of silver lead ore has been made on claims on Galena Hill. One is 18 feet in width and 70 per cent lead, with 30 to 50 ounces of silver. Several big mining interests are now becoming interested in the area, according to report.

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Bucks Lace, Yesterday and Today

London
Special Correspondence

TO A lace lover a beautiful piece of real lace gives as much pleasure as a fine picture or an exquisite bit of china. She will take it out of her lace box from time to time, will examine its fascinating intricacies and never tire of its pattern. If she has read a little on the subject, this pattern will open out before her an interesting page in the history of a people.

For instance, holding in her hand a length of Buckinghamshire point, one of the loveliest of the laces, she may be carried back to the time when in 1563 the Flemings, fleeing from the religious persecutions of Phillip II husband of Queen Mary of England, came to Great Britain, bringing their parchments pricked with designs for lace. This was known as "parchment lace" or "bone lace," the latter because the little bobbins on which the threads were wound were made of bone.

Used Even on Shoes

The workers found their way to Bedfordshire, then to Buckinghamshire, and the lace of today is a direct descendant from that brought over at that time. These two counties with Northamptonshire became the center of a lace-making industry which grew and flourished until, in the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries, the demand for lace was enormous. It was used in such profusion that even shoes were decorated with it, and dainty satin slippers were not only embroidered but edged at the top with a thick ruffle of lace. Then fashion ordained a change to simpler modes and muslin gowns, and later, in 1812, the invention of machine-made net interfered still more with the industry.

Apart from fashion, lace-making in England has always owed much to the patronage and practical encouragement of lace enthusiasts. It is said that Queen Catherine of Aragon first introduced it, and in 1882 Queen Adelaide assisted the lace workers of Devonshire with an order for £1000 worth. But it was good Queen Victoria who, by her interest, prevented lace-making from becoming a lost art.

The Revival

Owing, however, to deterioration in public taste and the consequently dwindling demand for real lace, the Bucks industry had fallen to a very low standard when, in 1897, the Midland and North Bucks Lace Association was formed with the object of improving the manufacture, renewing the use of the best old designs, and stamping out the bad and monotonous patterns that had replaced them.

Bucks point ground is made with bobbins on a bolster-shaped pillow. It is a flat lace, a mixture of Mechlin and Lille with beautiful designs in which flowers are often introduced, though sometimes so conventionalised as to be quite unrecognizable. The Dutch tulip, reminiscent of the reign of William III, and the Jacobite acorn are among the historically interesting decorations. The pattern is outlined with a "gimp" or linen thread. The upper part of the lace is often of fine plain net while in the ing made, and these were worked in

Reproduced by Permission of Thomas Wright, Author of "The Romance of the Lace Pillow"

Two of the Most Beautiful Patterns of Bucks Lace, the Carnation and the Tulip. The Latter Is Rooted in the Period of England's Dutch King, William III

cotton held by thick pins on designs marked out on cardboard instead of parchment. Therefore, one of the first things to do was to obtain some of the old parchments. A great many of these have been recovered now and are stored at the association's premises and sent out by the secretary with fine linen thread to the workers.

Although the use of the finer thread means the expenditure of more trouble and time, the increased value of their work and the much more beautiful results encourage the workers.

Mrs. Carlile, the first president of the association, in writing on the importance of using this fine linen thread, because of the way that it affects the texture of the lace, added, "but besides this, the worker's touch, on which the beauty and evenness of the lace so largely depend, is much affected by her material. Every worker has an individual way of handling the bobbins that enables her work to be distinguished, not only by herself but by connoisseurs, from that made on identical parchments by a dozen others, and to fix its relative value. The lightness and delicacy of touch essential to the production of thoroughly good work is to be acquired only by the use of thread too fragile for heavy handling."

The good that Mrs. Carlile began is being carried on by Lady Ingle-

The Hooked Rugs of Old New England

OF THE various old-time handicrafts which have attracted widespread interest within the last few years, none is more fascinating than hooked rugs.

Making them became popular in New England at the beginning of the eighteenth century, when Queen Anne ruled England, and lasted into the early nineteenth century. The floors of the wooden dwellings of colonial New England were cold during the long winters and required thick coverings such as were available only through the ingenuity of those great home makers, who out of old clothing and rags created an art form which warmed their feet and also, we believe, their beauty-loving hearts, and which interest us today not only because of their history, but also on account of their decorative naïveté. What a wealth of coloring and ingenious design they manifest!

These craftswomen not only invented the process of hooking but made the dyes to which the strips of cloth were subjected. Only very strong colors were obtainable from this method and the soft blending of shades found now in some of the old specimens is the result of many years of exposure and is a vast improvement over the original tones. In order, however, to reproduce the primitive aspect of this type of rug, home-made dyes are used at centers where the old craft is being carried forward.

The cloth is torn into strips about half an inch wide and the strips are tied into bundles and plunged into the pots. Wool, cotton or silk may be used.

The foundation of these rugs was and still is burlap. The method is to stretch this tightly on a frame of pine or locust wood. In the preliminary cutting of the burlap, two inches are allowed outside of the frame to be turned in for a hem when the hooking is finished. The design may be drawn on the burlap with chalk or charcoal or it may be stenciled. The strip to be hooked in is held under the frame with the left hand; the right hand holds the hook and with this the strip is drawn up through the foundation in loops 3-8 of an inch high. All of the hooking is done from the edge toward the center, the main figure of the design, therefore, being done last.

The hook used by colonial New lower patterned edge several varieties of most fascinating open stitches are introduced in the spaces of the pattern.

At the time that the Bucks Association started its work only coarse Maltese and torchon laces were be- England was made by a blacksmith who took what was called a "forty-penny" wire nail, heated it to a white heat and flattened out the head with a forge hammer. He bent it into shape by curving it slightly outward, filed the head into a hook, and set the pointed end of the nail while hot into a tool handle. An old, much-used hook is always smoother and better than a new one. The handle should be about three inches long and the metal portion about five inches.

A favorite figure for the designs seems to have been autumn leaves. Roses, too, in gay colors and patterns adorn many of these old rugs. Some of the more ingenious craftswomen introduced houses, animals, and even whole barnyards. Other too, bore words of welcome, such as "Good Luck" and "Home Sweet Home."

At the large exhibit of this type of rugs held last winter at the Anderson Galleries, New York, was an oval mat in tan with a black border. "Welcome" was written on it in big red letters, and a quaint picture appeared of a boy and girl on a bench, while in the center a rose bush neatly potted finished the design. On another rug in this exhibit was a full-rigged two-masted schooner in apple-green with white sails outlined in rose. The ground was gray with dark corners. In another a steamship appeared on a rolling sea. One of the finest examples was a rug 6ft. by 4ft. 6in., showing a sort tan center surrounded by scallops of conventional flowers. Sprays of primroses and leaves were scattered over the ground. Some of the rugs had their flowers raised, but these were never practical for use on the floors.

One cannot help believing that not only artistic feeling but also the comic sense entered into many of these creations and that perhaps neighbors laughed together over some of the story-telling designs as we do over comic supplements. A collection of these mats for a summer cottage filled with old American furniture may be not only an art collection and an historical collection, but also an imaginative excursion into the moods and temperaments of American forbears.

The Ice Box Needs Management

OUR grandmothers used to keep their food in summer by putting it in the cellar of the old country house, a spot which had the merit of comparative coolness during the hot months even if it were dark and damp and often the hiding place of rats.

When their daughters married and migrated to the city, they found no cellar attached to their four-room apartments, and the tiny refrigerators provided would hold only part of their perishable provisions. Moreover, the cost of ice was high; at any rate it seemed so to the young wives who had never enjoyed this luxury back on the farm. So, remonstrance being the mother of invention, someone started the idea that a window-box and a back-porch could serve as substitutes. The delusion spread. Many housewives patted themselves on the back, gloating over their independence of the ice man. They thought they had saved money. They were deceiving themselves, however. The cost of the food which they lost through spoilage undoubtedly amounted to more in one summer than would have been the cost of ice for their refrigerators during an entire year.

Domestic science authorities are agreed that no cellar, window-box or back porch can properly keep and protect food. Moreover, they recommend the use of ice not only in summer, but all the year round. They say that it undoubtedly pays from the standpoint of economy because such cold as is produced by ice is the only certain protector of food. A well-iced refrigerator furnishes an even, low temperature, and is the one agency that does so regardless of the season and the outside temperature.

While all housewives undoubtedly realize the importance of keeping their refrigerators spotlessly clean, a great many do not know how properly to care for them otherwise. They think, for instance, that it is necessary only to fill up the ice chamber and then let the refrigerator take care of itself until the ice is nearly gone. In doing this they take a chance of having their food spoil when the ice supply becomes very low, and actually use more ice in the long run than if they kept the chamber well filled at all times.

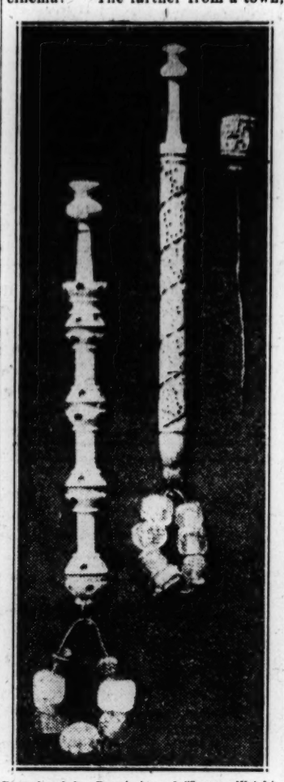
When the ice supply gets low, the refrigerator naturally grows warm and requires just that much more ice to bring its temperature down again to the point of safety. This point is reached only when there is a constant circulation of cold air across the top of the ice, down its sides, down the side of the food compartment, across the floor of the refrigerator, up through the food compartment, and over the ice again, purifying and preserving at every stage of its journey.

One of the old-fashioned ideas in connection with running a refrigerator is to wrap the ice with blankets to keep it from melting. This practice, however, while it may make the ice last a trifle longer, destroys or retards the operation of the rule on which the refrigerator works. When ice melts it absorbs heat, and it is this heat-absorbing power which makes it a refrigerant. But unless the ice melts, this power cannot be exercised. The use of salt in making ice cream is to cause the ice to melt more rapidly, thereby increasing its heat-absorbing qualities. Of course it is not desirable to have the ice in a refrigerator melt rapidly, and for this reason it is surrounded in the walls of the refrigerator with an insulator which keeps away the atmospheric heat. The articles to be preserved are put in the insulated space, and the ice absorbs their heat, cooling them, but turning to water in doing so.

Placing Food Properly

There are a few cardinal points in the care of a refrigerator which every housewife should know. In the first place, the refrigerator should be large enough to hold without crowding all necessary food. It is not so much the size of the box as the quantity of food which consumes the ice. Too much crowding of food also obstructs the air circulation which is essential to keeping the flavor fresh and appetizing. Food should never be put in the ice chamber, and hot food should be allowed to cool a bit before placing in the food compartment. The doors must be closed tightly to prevent warm air from seeping in, and opened as infrequently as possible. Tests have shown that in opening the door the temperature inside rises at least two degrees. If this operation is repeated half a dozen times before a meal and half a dozen times after, it means that the ice will have to restore a total of 24 degrees. The proper way is to take out several articles at once and to put away a number of articles in the same manner.

It makes a big difference where you place the various kinds of food in a refrigerator. They give off odors, and these odors are certain to mingle unpleasantly if the air circulation reaches them in the wrong order. The more easily spoiled kinds of food, such as milk, butter and fresh meat, should always be kept in the coldest part of the refrigerator, which is not nearest the ice, as many people believe, but in the bottom of the refrigerator. Vegetables and fruits belong on the top shelves. Berries keep better if in an open container, where they may have plenty of air, but lettuce and celery will stay crisp much longer if wrapped in a damp cloth or a piece of oiled paper. The wrappings prevent evaporation, and that, with refrigeration, insures freshness.



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the better the lace," said a lace expert recently.

There is a demand for the Bucks "baby" lace larger than the supply. Nothing could be lovelier for babies' clothes, and this lace is also used on crêpe de chine lingerie, while wider edgings are employed for trimming modesties to fill in the fronts of jumpers and gowns.

A Homemade Table

The writer hardly knew to what use she would put the large woven tray she bought one day at an auction sale, but it was good to look at and it cost only 15 cents. Then another day she saw two such trays made into a table supported by legs of bamboo. There was the idea if she could only carry it out.

She happened to have a bamboo pole about 12 feet long—a rug had come wrapping around it. She cut four legs from this, each 30 inches long. The tray was not to rest upon these legs, but the edge was to be let into the incised legs, about an inch from the top of each one, leaving it to project that much above the tray. She cut in each leg an opening of the required size, slipped in the tray, and then with a screw fastened each leg to it, so that it held securely.

The table was now supported by the legs, but was rather wobbly. It needed bracing below where, in the table seen, the second tray had been. A piece of bamboo remained which was long enough to make one brace but not two. The bamboo, therefore, was split into two pieces, and two smooth sticks cut the right size for braces to be crossed in the middle. Each stick was covered with a piece of the bamboo. Where they crossed they were fastened together with a screw, making an X. The ends were screwed to the legs and the cross brace looked just like them.

The tray had been stained a deep brown, whereas the bamboo legs were light in color. Three coats of dark oak stain made them the color of the tray. The top of the legs that projected above were plugged with rounds of wood that were stained.

How to Make a Tough Fowl Tender

THERE is a way of cooking an old hen so that it cannot be distinguished from a spring chicken. First prepare and truss a three-year-old fowl as for boiling, then put just one onion inside. Then place it on a meat stand in a roomy saucepan. The stand should be very tall, with long legs that lift the fowl high above the bottom of the pan, which should contain enough cold water to reach to the support without covering the fowl. With a cover on, steam the fowl as follows:

Keep it simmering, and from time to time take a look to see if a little more boiling water is needed. If you intend to have it simply steamed, take the fowl out at the end of three hours, or as soon as a fork run into it slides easily into the tender flesh. The onion should then be removed, and a white sauce and a garnish of lemon rings dished up with the fowl.

The method just described is a busy-day method, good as far as it goes, but it stops short of the point of perfection. The following method supplements it. After two hours of steaming, lift the fowl out, remove the onion, and stuff the fowl in the usual way for baking. The old hen is popped immediately into the oven, and comes out a tender, delicate spring chicken.

Whichever way the fowl is served, the preliminary onion is all-important. So, too, is the stewing of the giblets separately, in order that a good full-flavored gravy may be obtained.

A Long-Handled Dust Pan

A dustpan is not only a convenience, it is an absolute necessity; but the constant bending over to use it may become a hardship. To overcome this necessity, and to make the daily sweeping an easier task, a long handle can be attached to an ordinary dustpan. Take a broomhandle and force it into the handle of the dustpan, first removing, if necessary, the cap which is attached to the latter. A nail driven through the tin handle firmly into the wood will hold the broom handle in place. The back of the dustpan should be bent to make the handle rise erect.

To Make a Chamois as Good as New

Wet the chamois with tepid rain water, then sprinkle with powdered borax and rub well. When it is clean, rinse in three waters of the same temperature as the first and dry it in the shade. The chamois will be as good as new, for window washing or the automobile.

SUNSET STORIES

The Wave That Ran

AT THE foot of the hill in front of the Bailey farm where Grandma and Billy and Betty were spending the summer, there was a lovely wide river. All day long boats of almost every kind went back and forth. The children loved to sit on the porch and watch them go by, especially when it began to get dark and the different colored lights flashed out like so many jewels.

The canoes and rowboats usually bobbed around like corks, while the tugboats, pulling after them long lines of barges, would steam by very slowly. This gave Billy and Betty a chance to count the number of barges the sturdy little tug was towing. The chief event of the day was when the beautiful, big day boat passed by some time in the afternoon. Usually the children would race down the hill to get a better view, while Gran would follow more leisurely.

In one spot the river was rather narrow and the steamer had to go very, very slowly and keep in the channel. Billy and Betty did not care how slowly it went for they could wave to the people on the boat, and afterward watch the fascinating way the river acted.

The boat was so large that when it entered the channel it drew off all the water from the flats at the sides, and as it passed into the wider part of the river, the water would come racing back, and after rushing away up the bank would recede to its proper place along the shore. Gran would never let the children get very close to the river's edge as the returning water came back so rapidly they would have to race to get away from it.

One afternoon they went down to the shore quite a long time before the boat was expected. Gran brought a book and found a comfortable seat under a big tree not far from where the children were playing. They were erecting a wonderful palace of sand in which they pretended lived a cross old Prince with a beautiful daughter. The cross Prince was keeping his daughter a prisoner in the castle, as she was in love with a Prince who was the son of his enemy. They had decorated the castle with colored stones and made it look like a splendid fortress. Outside the walls they had placed two sticks, one of which they called the Prince and the other his white charger, which was to carry off the Princess at a given signal from Betty.

Everything was going beautifully and the Princess was about to be released when Gran, looking up from her book, saw the nose of the steamer turning the bend of the river. She called to the children to come away from the edge of the river, as the steamer was already drawing the water away from the flats. The captain was sounding the siren for a smaller boat to clear the way, and Gran's voice was lost in the noise. Then, too, the children were so engrossed in the trials of the Princess that they had completely forgotten the big event of the day.

Betty had just raised the drawbridge which released the Princess and the Prince, lifting her on his white charger, had ridden furiously off with her when Billy shouted "Betty, look!" The water which had gone down so slowly and quietly was now returning with a mad rush.

"Oh, our castle!" Betty cried, as they ran pell mell up the bank where Gran was calling to them.

Laughing as they ran, they could hear the wave racing after them. Just as Billy pushed Betty to a dry spot, where Gran was, he slipped and fell on a piece of moss. And if enjoying it, the wave rolled right over him and then back to the shore and its right place. Billy was up in a minute, and joined with Gran and Betty in the laugh they had on him. What did a little wetting amount to when he had seen the Prince safely carry off the Princess on his white charger!

How Much to Can for the Winter

There are 36 weeks during which fresh vegetables cannot be grown in New England. During these weeks one canned vegetable and two canned fruits in some form should be used every day, in addition to the fresh ones consumed that have to be brought from warmer climates. Following is a list of the number of quarts required for a family of three or four; greens, 36; carrots, 14; squash, 16; pumpkin, 6; string beans, 12; asparagus, 3; green peas, 12; green corn, 12; beets, 10; tomatoes, 30; rhubarb, 10; cherries, 20; berries, 20; plums, 20; peaches, 20; pears, 20.

With the exception of tomatoes, it is best to can everything in pint jars, as a pint is sufficient for three or four people. Relishes are not included, as tastes vary and each family would wish to choose its own pickles. Also circumstance will necessitate changes in the varieties canned each year, but the above budget is a very good one to judge by. Of course, it is expected that winter vegetables that can be stored will help conserve the canned ones. One-half bushel each of beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips and onions should be properly stored, also 60 pounds of cabbage and eight bushels of potatoes.

Chocolate Kisses

One can sweetened condensed milk (not unsweetened evaporated); 2 boxes shredded coconut; 2 squares sweet chocolate (about 1-6 pound); vanilla.

Melt chocolate in double boiler. Pour in milk and coconut and cook 15 to 20 minutes. Add vanilla. Butter pan and drop mixture on it, or cut in suitable forms, and put into oven.

Berry Marmalade

To every quart of red raspberries 1 pint of blueberries, 4 cups of sugar. After washing, pour sugar over fruit and let stand 3 hours. Boil to right consistency. Test by taking small amount and placing on ice, which sets it quickly.

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THE HOME FORUM

Great Stories Waiting to Be Finished

EVERYONE who has read the story of St. Ives must have marvelled at the courage of Quiller Couch when he took up Stevenson's pen and finished successfully the stirring tale of the Vicomte left in jeopardy in Edinburgh City. Strange as it may seem, to finish someone else's story is becoming a popular proceeding in present-day literature. Seeing that sequels are of all things the most difficult to produce, even for the author dealing with his own characters, it would appear to be a bold experiment to take a story left half-told by a master and bring it forward another stage. Yet such feats of daring as reconstructions and continuations or amplifications of great plays or romances have been brilliantly accomplished by several modern authors.

Sir Harry Johnstone, who carried forward the history of the Dombey Family, tells us in his preface to another venture into Dickens's land, "The Veneerings," exactly how the enterprise appeals to the ordinary man or woman. He says:

"Of all the stories Charles Dickens wrote none appealed to me more than 'Our Mutual Friend' . . . which novel ended in 1864. At that period John Harmon and Bella Sophronia and Alfred Lammle, and Georgy Podsnap were more or less at the beginnings of their careers, at the opening of their great experiences. It was an irresistible temptation to me to consider how they might have developed, what pursuits they would have followed and with what results."

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It is this same curiosity that makes the charm of St. John Ervine's play dealing with Portia and Bassanio's married life upon their estates at Belmont, and that underlies our interest in Bernard Shaw's rewriting of the Don Juan story; we are all concerned to know more about characters that have appealed to us as much as actual men and women.

The idea is not a new one, but rather a return to methods which had a great vogue in the Middle Ages. Then as now, the world had made the acquaintance of certain famous characters, either through the pages of imaginative literature, or from the lips of minstrels, and they welcomed the story-teller who professed to narrate a little more concerning these great ones, to amplify, to extend or to embroider upon the authentic theme. Medieval literature is full of examples of this tendency. Everyone remembers the legendary stories of the apostles which figure so largely in pictorial art. All the great Romance cycles seem to have been built up by some such process of amplification; Parcival, Huon or Charlemagne possessing as a nucleus a very slender tale, but one that has expanded into colossal epics of a hundred thousand verses, when extended by singer after singer in various countries and various tongues. The lengthy sequel written by Claus Wiss and Philipp Colin to Wolfram von Eschenbach's beautiful Parcival furnishes a good concrete example of this old fashion of continuations and the pitfalls they present to the over ambitious.

There is another type of story, attempted in our own times by Gordon Bottomley in his poem, "King Lear's Wife," and in old days, in "Assenath" (a romance of great beauty, dealing with Joseph's life in Egypt). Here the interest is made to revolve around some early portion of a hero's life left untold us by his accredited biographers. The late Middle Ages came to call for what is called "Un Enfance." Poets produced to order The Childhood of William, of Aimeri, of Garin de Montglane, poems designed to illustrate the heroic youth of these paladins of France.

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Such is the magic of the Chanson de Geste even today, that the imagination kindles at the thought of the possibilities of such stories, but unfortunately their authors were usually unequal to their task and produced dull genealogies and uninspiring histories: so that, though we may find a glimpse of interest and beauty, here and there, there is nothing in the old epics to compare with that lovely modern fancy of Maurice Hewlett's, the story of little Roland and his brother in the forest of Broceliande, which breathes the very spirit of the great Song of Roland and was no doubt suggested to its author by the old Enfances.

The idea is a very fascinating one and opens up endless possibilities to our own day. How we should rejoice over a story of Mr. Pickwick's early childhood and youthful career in business, in old-fashioned London. Who will ever tell us why Melville's great-hearted captain, Ahab the whale-hunter, pursued his strange course, or show us a picture of him as a little harpooner's boy sailing out from Nantucket, or returning, in middle years, to his sweet wife and nestling left solitary at home. Could a Spanish author ever shadow forth the early life of the dreamy, gentle Don and tell us how he came to be so solitary and so noble? Shall we ever know any more about Hamlet, Prince of Denmark! Such things may be attempted, but he or she will be bold who undertakes them!

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Milton seems to have meditated on this very theme, in the happy days of his life, when he was still seeking for a worthy subject for a great epic poem, letting his thoughts wander along the pleasant paths of old literature, longing to call up him that left half told,

"The story of Cambuscan bold
Of Camball, and of Algarsife,
And who had Canace to wife
That owned the vertuous ring and glass
And of the wondrous horse of brass."

Indeed, in the manuscript notebook still to be seen at Trinity College, Cambridge, he made a long list of the stories which had captured his imagination before he finally devoted himself to the immortal history of Adam Unparadized and wrote "Paradise Lost," the greatest reconstruction story that the world possesses.

G. T.

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Wales

Oh, where with such variety
Her charms doth nature pour,
Or beauties lavish as on thee,
Thou world in miniature?
Now stern and frowning she appears,
Anon her smile most radiant wears.

Between the hills which upward soar
Fair valleys lie afar,
Where wakes no wind, no torrents roar
Our perfect peace to mar,
And many a mere to human eyes
Reflects the peace of Paradise.

As ramparts high thy mountains rise
Against the wind and rain,
To break the strength of wintry skies
And rush of storms restrain.
And safe beneath them smiling spreads
The green expanse of fertile meads.

Though thou art little, dearest Wales,
Though strait thy limits are,
Upon they mountains and thy vales
Are beauties rich and rare:
Thy bounds are narrowed, but to me
Sufficient thy variety.

—William Thomas.

Salvini and His Sons

My acquaintance, I may say friendship, with Salvini began at the Gilders'. Mrs. Johnson and I met him often there and in our own home and in his, and several times at the house of our common friend, Signor Achille Errani, a distinguished maestro of New York, who had fought side by side with Salvini as a Garibaldian in the Roman trenches, and who numbered among his pupils Minna Hauk, Emma Thursby and other well-known singers.

My first thought upon meeting Salvini was one of surprise that he was not taller. His art upon the stage was such as to give him the aspect of majesty that we associate with height. He was a man of large body and arms, with an impressive head, and his geniality, frankness and simplicity—for he was without affectation—were very winning. Like most great men his force was shown largely in his eye, which captured the attention at once by its depth, beauty and vitality. On the stage the mobility of his face and the effectiveness of his gestures were astonishing.

But his most notable personal feature was his voice. . . . I have never heard from any one a speaking voice of such power, mellowness, suavity, range, flexibility and dramatic expressiveness as Salvini's. I can only say that it seemed more than adequate to any character he portrayed. It was a wonderful organ upon which he was able to play at will. One friend of mine said, "It had the resonance of a dome. I have never heard anything like its full, rich vibrations except those of a Japanese temple bell." Lewes said, "In the three great elements of expression,—tone, timbre and rhythm,—Salvini is the greatest speaker I have heard."

Who that heard it can forget the address in "Othello" to the Council of Ten, when, in response to their summons, after a carefully calculated delay, Salvini made his appearance, the embodiment of noble courtesy, capturing his audience by the sonority of his "Potente, grav' e reverende Signori." In this scene it would be difficult to say which gave him more dignity, the self-respect of his stately port or the richness of his deep tones, full of tenderness, frankness and reasonableness. . . .

Artistically, he was the most exacting of men. He said, "I have never had a more severe critic than myself in matters pertaining to my art." He applied the same standard to others. I remember one evening at the Gilders' when his son Alexander, a romantic actor, also was present, and the question of the talent of the young man arose between Salvini and the hostess. The son's back was turned to us when Mrs. Gilder asked the father whether Alexander had marked talent for the stage. I can remember the very expression on Salvini's face as he said, in such a tone that Alexander could hear it, "Si, si, Signora," at the same time smiling significantly, shrugging his shoulders and shaking his head with a decided negative. . . .

Salvini also opposed the entrance upon the stage of a really fine actor, his son Gustavo. In both these instances I believe it was not because he had any jealousy of the son, but because he did not wish that the name of Salvini should be associated upon the stage with anything less than the best. However this may be, it was at his father's instance that, for a while, Gustavo renounced his ambition and took to some uncongenial work; but later, the lure of the stage being too strong for him, he went back to it and has since become perhaps the most distinguished actor of the contemporary Italian theater. For a long while after this had become evident to the public, Salvini would not go to see Gustavo act, but finally the family persuaded him to see his son in the rôle of Œdipus the King. Doctor Mario Salvini, another son, who was deeply interested in their artistic rapprochement, told me that at this performance he watched every expression of his father's from the beginning to the end of the play, and soon became certain that Gustavo had won the veteran's good opinion. After the play was over Salvini congratulated him heartily and said, "You have done things as Œdipus which it would have been impossible for me to achieve." After that Salvini, though he had retired from the stage on his own account, played more than one series of engagements throughout Italy in support of Gustavo, or in collaboration with him, as a personal and artistic amende, I am convinced. — Robert Underwood Johnson, in "Remembered Yesterdays."

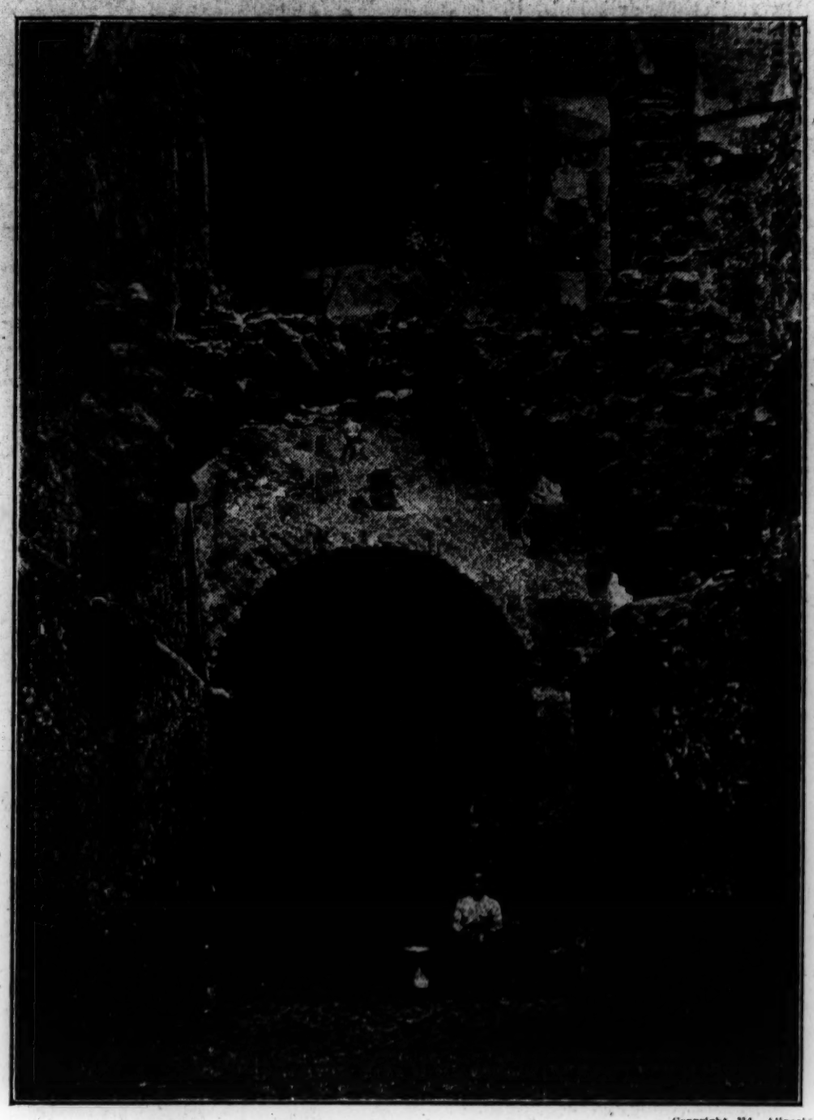
The Immediate Aim of Poetry

The real gain of modern criticism has been to insist on the cardinal point that the immediate aim of poetry is not instruction but enjoyment. Here Wordsworth must have due credit; for although in practice he may sometimes deserve Keats' censure—"We hate poetry that has a palpable design upon us"—his theory and his better practice are sound. . . . Coleridge, too, was firm: "A poem is a species of composition opposed to science as having intellectual pleasure for its object or end."

Since Wordsworth and Coleridge, there have been some (and no doubt will be others) to demand more from poetry than this—notably Shairp, in his Oxford Lectures, where the Stoic position is restated in Christian terms. The view has at least a noble lineage, but those who hold it must eliminate poetry from the list of the arts—a conclusion which modern æsthetics (and common sense) will not tolerate. Poetry is—in this respect—akin to music, and, though we rightly expect music to refine and elevate, and, we demand, in the first place, that it shall delight—pleasure is not a secondary object, but the law of its being. Modern critics, no doubt, are inclined to beware of the word "pleasure" in this context, preferring the vaguer term "æsthetic satisfaction." But this satisfaction is allowed to be a pleasurable emotion, so that . . . we may perhaps be content with the intelligible, if somewhat old-fashioned, term of pleasure, or, better, of delight.

The whole question has been worn a little threadbare, and phrases like the "moral indifference of art," recalling heated memories of the later nineteenth century, have now only an historical interest. The whole trouble arose, not from the formula itself, if reasonably interpreted, but from the exaggerations alike of its Parnassian defenders and Philistine opponents. It is an abomination, if it means that art is to offend the wholesome instincts of humanity; it is true—or even a truism—if it means that art should not be bound by any laws except those peculiar to itself. . . . The thing that matters is to recognize that the æsthetic fact gives æsthetic pleasure. . . .

Such a claim is not to demand that art should either pander to vitiated tastes, or should run counter to the deepest sentiments of humanity. The poet, like any other artist, claims freedom, but not license to offend. He may choose any subject; only—as one of the least puritanical of poets has said—the subject must be handled aright. We may go further, and hold with Pater that, while good art may result from any subject, the greatest art requires a great subject, and that literature, at its highest and best, depends ultimately not so much on its form as on its matter. If this is so, we may agree with a living poet that, as pure ethics is man's highest beauty, it has even the first right to artistic recognition. The argument—as Mr. Bridges goes on to say—can only be evaded by the theory that art is nothing but competent expression, in which case the ugly can be expressed as competently as the beautiful. But even expressionists, while contending that art is distinct from morality, allow that art should not needlessly offend. In the words of their leader, the artist is under the dominion of morals, and must regard his art as a mission.—E. E. Sikes in "Roman Poetry."



House of Pierluigi da Palestrina Copyright Ed. Alinari

PALESTRINA, the ancient "Præneste," was one of the early Latin towns of fabulous origin: it was later reduced to the status of a Roman colony, and its cool air rendered it a favorite summer resort of the earlier emperors. It was destroyed and rebuilt on several occasions through the centuries, and had already, by 970 A. D., come to be known as Palestrina. The chief historical event associated with it during the last four hundred years was the birth there, in or about 1524, of the musician who has come to be better known by the name of his birthplace than by his own. Of his origins and family nothing is certainly known. Some assume that from the habit of some early writers of calling him Giannetto da Palestrina, or simply Giannetto, with no family name appended, he must have been of very lowly birth, while others claim him to have been of gentle lineage, but the one important and indisputable fact was that musical genius of his which was to give so largely to the world.

In his early years he studied music at Rome, among his companions being the youth who was to become famous under the name of Animuccia.

After this no more is heard of him until he is about twenty-seven years old, when, in 1551, he was elected "Magister Cappellae" and "Magister Puerorum" at the Julian Chapel at a salary of six scudi a month and a house. This office he held until, in January, 1555, he was enrolled among the singers of the Sistine Chapel.

But it is as a composer of sacred music that Palestrina's name is so widely celebrated, and his powers were exerted just at a time in the history of church music when his merits were afforded a peculiar opportunity, and exercised a remarkable influence.

It was during a time of crisis in the history of church music that Palestrina submitted some of his sacred compositions to the authorities for approval. They aroused the keenest admiration. The secular and frivolous tone which had been creeping into the musical accompaniments of the church services was, in these compositions, wholly superseded by a grave and ineffable beauty: and Palestrina is described as having been the one who "first taught the world that music was not a mere lifeless collection of notes"; but that, "as the gift of speech enabled man to express his thoughts to his fellow men, so the gift of harmony enabled him to express his feelings, whether of devotion, or praise, or prayer, and this so intelligibly that he might 'sing praises with understanding' in the truest sense of the words."

D. N. L.

Courtyard Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A little courtyard, walled, and paved with stone,
Some quaint, trimmed shrubs,
An old laburnum, trained against the wall,
Gay flowers in tubs;
And ever, as a pleasant undertone,
The drip of waters, where they tinkling fall
From out the little fountain in the wall
Into the old gray trough of Sussex stone.

A tiny Paradise,
Yet, from the city's noise it holds release,
And many simple shining-hearted joys.
Its air is peace.

D. B. S.

Den Aberglauben verwerfen

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE jüngsten Aufschlüsse über das sich selbst abschliessende Denken des Landes Tibet haben sich für andere Teile der Welt als von grossem Interesse erwiesen. Es wurde berichtet, dass trotz des dort herrschenden Brennstoffmangels und trotz der Anzeichen vom Vorhandensein von Oel im Lande die wirkliche Lage wegen des Aberglaubens, dass die Erde von Teufeln beunruhigt werde, nicht festgestellt werden kann. Für das Denken der in der Zivilisation höher stehenden Völker ist es leicht, diese Annahmen eines unwissenden Volks als das anzusehen, was sie sind,—als ein offenbares Leugnen der Intelligenz.

Wenn man jedoch die Ermahnung Jesu beachtet, dass man zuerst den Balken aus dem eigenen Auge ziehen soll, damit man den Splitter leichter aus des Bruders Auge ziehen kann, so fühlt der wachsame Denker gewiss, dass mit der tollen Oelausbeutung in anderen Gegenden etwas dem Teuflischen Nahekommendes auf das Welt-Bewusstsein losgelassen worden ist, —Teufel der Habsucht, des Hasses, der Sinnlichkeit, des eigennützigen Interesses, des Betrugs, der Furcht, des Verdachts, der Gegenbeschuldigung, der Bestechung,—eine traurige Rotte, die die Völker und die Welt unter ihre Gewalt bekommen müssen, wenn sie sie als Wirklichkeiten ansehen.

Auf Seite 149 und 150 von „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" sagt Mrs. Eddy: „Wir müssen die Behauptungen der göttlichen Wissenschaft verstehen lernen, den Aberglauben fahren lassen und die Wahrheit Christus gemäss demonstrieren. Heute gibt es kaum eine Stadt, ein Dorf oder einen Flecken, wo man nicht lebendige Zeugen und Denkmäler fände von der Wirksamkeit und Macht der Wahrheit, wie sie durch dieses christliche System der Krankenheilung zur Anwendung gelangt". In dieser Stelle weist Mrs. Eddy auf das einzig mögliche Verfahren hin, in wissenschaftlicher Weise diese Teufel auszutreiben und das beunruhigte Welt-Denken zu heilen. Sie müssen als Aberglaube erkannt und durch das Verständnis der Behauptungen der göttlichen Wissenschaft ausgetrieben werden. Auf Seite 60 und 61 von „Miscellaneous Writings" zeigt Mrs. Eddy mehr im besonderen, wie man diese Behauptungen verstehen kann. Sie sagt: „Jede materielle Annahme deutet das Bestehen der geistigen Wirklichkeit an, und wenn die Sterblichen in geistigen Dingen unterrichtet sind, wird es sich erweisen, dass die Umkehrung der materiellen Annahme in all ihren Kundwerdungen als das Muster und Vorbild von unschätzbaren, ewigen und jetzt gegenwärtigen Wirklichkeiten erfunden wird".

Wenn immer das sterbliche Gemüt entscheidet, dass etwas besonders nötig, kostbar und wünschenswert ist, so entscheidet es auch sogleich, dass nur ein beschränkter Vorrat davon vorhanden ist, geht dazu über, sich mit Habgier zu entehren, um diesen beschränkten Vorrat zu eigennützigen Zwecken zu besitzen oder zu gebrauchen, und gerät wegen der ganzen Lage in einen allgemeinen Zustand der Bestürzung. Was ein Zeitalter für unentbehrlich erklärt, über das wächst ein anderes durch das Offenbarwerden des Reichtums an Hilfsmitteln und der Unendlichkeit Gottes, des Guten, hinaus; aber das immer schwerfällige und furchtsame sterbliche Gemüt versteht nicht, sich mit dieser Erkenntnis zu beruhigen und zu unterweisen.

Wie können wir die natürliche Annahme, wie sie sich den materiellen Sinnen kundtut, umkehren? Was für „unschätzbare, ewige und jetzt gegenwärtige Wirklichkeiten" deutet zum Beispiel das Wort Oel an? Im Glossarium von „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit" hat Mrs. Eddy selbst diese Umkehrung für uns gemacht. Dort finden wir die schöne Auffassung einer ewigen rechten Idee (S. 592): „Oel. Heiligung; Nächstenliebe; Milde; Gebet; himmlische Inspiration". Wer kann die Herrlichkeit einer Welt beschreiben, in der sich alle von dem fieberhaften Mesmerismus der Bohrtürme und Bohrmaschinen, der Wertpapiere und Kontrakte, des Stolzes auf Besitztum, der gegenseitigen Anschuldigung und Untersuchung ab und der stillen Hingabe an „Heiligung; Nächstenliebe; Milde; Gebet; himmlische Inspiration" zuwenden,—jenem Reich der geistigen Wirklichkeit zuwenden, wo das Licht Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, beständig auf Seine Schöpfung scheint und sie als „sehr gut" erklärt. Eine solche Umkehrung des Denkens ist zwingend notwendig in der Welt, damit der Reichtum an natürlichen Hilfsquellen sich in einer geordneten Weise zum Segen aller entfalte.

Da seit fünfzig Jahren und länger in Stadt, Dorf und Flecken in der ganzen Welt die Zahl jener selbstständigen Denker, die die Behauptungen der göttlichen Wissenschaft verstehen und sie in verschiedenen Graden des Begreifens und der Hingebung annehmen und anwenden, sich beständig vergrössert hat, so werden auch Völker und Regierungen gezwungen, in eine Vorgangsweise einzuwilligen, die mit der Herrschaft des Christus übereinstimmt. Die vorübergehende Unruhe und Mühe der irdischen, von Wahrheit unbelehrten Regierungen, und der Sieg und Lohn des ausdauernden und furchtlosen rechten Denkers, wurden dem Johannes auf Patmos geoffenbart. „Und wer da überwindet und hält meine Werke bis ans Ende, dem will ich Macht geben über die Heiden, und er soll sie weiden mit einem eisernen Stabe, und wie eines Töpfers Gefässe soll er sie zerschmeissen, wie ich von meinem Vater empfangen habe; und ich will ihm geben den Morgenstern". Ist nicht dieser „Stern" die Herrschaft des Christus, der Wahrheit, unter den Menschen, die ewige Bestätigung der göttlichen Wissenschaft? Sie wird dadurch erreicht, dass jeder einzelne das sanfte Joch des Beispiels Jesu trägt.

Johannes, der das Verwerfen alles Aberglaubens, der anmassenden und erdichteten Hinzufügung zu Gottes vollkommener Schöpfung und Herrschaft, voraussah, stellte den irdischen Sieg der reinen und ursprünglichen Christlichen Wissenschaft und der Demonstration der Wahrheit in den Angelegenheiten der Menschen und Völker dem Christus gemäss also dar: „Und ich sah, und siehe, ein weisses Pferd. Und der daraufsass, hatte einen Bogen; und ihm ward gegeben eine Krone, und er zog aus sieghaft, und dass er siegte".

In Southern Annam

We roared out of Tourane as daylight began to make the lights look accidental. . . . The road was very flat and slightly dyked above the land. The distant line of the sea, sharp and metallic as a knife, cut between the ragged plumes of the eastward trees. And sometimes the forsaken salt lakes of the sea ran up to the left ditch of the road and the ricey marshes to the right, so that water on all sides caught the sun. The marshes had a bloom of very young rice . . . Where there was no rice, slender starry lilies grew. But to the left, on the salt water, there was no bloom but the shadows of clouds sailing between dune and dune. . . .

The road swung up and down low hills now. Sections of sunny sea were dovetailed into the ends of green valleys.

And oh, I shall never forget one sheeny palmy valley that glittered as gally as the sea. The whole valley was starred with palms, and every leaf of every palm juggled with a sword of sunlight. The pale, pearly-green cocounts clung round the thin necks of the palms, close under their funny shock heads. We passengers drank cool bubbly coconut milk from the shell while the 'bus collected the mails from a big straw-thatched village that smelt of pigs and glowed with orchids and banana-flowers. . . .

The hills sprang higher and higher; the driver crouched more exclusively over his wheel as the road looped itself round the cones of the hills. New valleys, new spaces, new seas were flung in front of us and behind us as we turned and turned. The sun fell low and dyed the hills yellow, but it could not stain the whiteness of the sand-dunes which crouched, striped with sparse grey grass, between the hills and the sea.

On the hills were steepled red sandstone shrines, each shrine very solitary on a bleak summit, each shrine fretted with carvings that now only served as roothold for the creepers and the little wind-blown shrubs. China's peaceful horizontal lines were at last forgotten; here were the "pineapple" outlines of the south, the cramped peaks and pointings, the encrusted subtleties of India.—Stella Benson, in The Nation and The Athenæum.

Dismissing Superstition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECENT disclosures concerning the self-isolated thought of the country of Tibet have proved of much interest to other parts of the world. It has been reported that while fuel is scarce there, and while geographical conformations indicate that there is oil in the country, superstitions regarding the demons that are said to infest the earth prevent an investigation of the actual situation. It is easy for the thought of the more highly civilized nations to see these beliefs of a barbarous people for what they are,—bald impositions upon intelligence.

Observing the admonition of Jesus, however, about first casting the beam out of one's own eye in order that one may see more clearly to cast the mote out of his neighbor's eye, the alert thinker will no doubt feel that something approaching the demoniac has been loosed upon the world-consciousness in other localities through the mad exploitation of oil, demons of greed, hate, lust, selfish interest, deceit, fear, suspicion, recrimination, corruption,—a sorry rout for nations and world to control, if they are dealt with as realities.

On pages 149 and 150 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says: "We need to understand the affirmations of divine Science, dismiss superstition, and demonstrate truth according to Christ. To-day there is hardly a city, village, or hamlet, in which are not to be found living witnesses and monuments to the virtue and power of Truth, as applied through this Christian system of healing disease." In this passage Mrs. Eddy indicates the only possible method of scientifically casting out these demons and healing the disturbed world-thought. They must be seen as superstitions, and dismissed by understanding the affirmations of divine Science. On pages 60 and 61 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy shows more specifically how to understand these affirmations, when she writes: "Every material belief hints the existence of spiritual reality; and if mortals are instructed in spiritual things, it will be seen that material belief, in all its manifestations, reversed, will be found the type and representative of verities priceless, eternal, and just at hand."

Whenever mortal mind decides that a certain thing is particularly necessary, precious, and desirable, it forthwith decides that that same thing is limited in quantity, proceeds to corrupt itself with greed to possess or use for selfish ends that limited supply, and falls into a general state of panic about the whole situation. What one age declares indispensable, another age progresses beyond, through the revelation of the resourcefulness and infinitude of God, good; but mortal mind, always backward, always fearful, fails to calm and instruct itself with this lesson.

How can we reverse natural belief as it is manifested to the material senses? What "verities priceless, eternal, and just at hand," for example, does the word "oil" represent? In the Glossary to Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has herself performed this reversal for us. There we find this beautiful concept of an eternal right idea (p. 592): "Oil. Consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration." Who will picture the glory of a world in which all shall turn from the fevered mesmerism of derricks and drilling, stocks and leases, pride of possession, recrimination, and investigation, to quiet devotion to "consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration,"—to that realm of spiritual reality where the light of God, divine Mind, constantly views His creation and pronounces it "very good"? Such a thought-reversal is imperative in the world, in order that the wealth of natural resources may unfold in an orderly manner for the blessing of all.

Because for fifty years and more in city, village, and hamlet, over the whole world, the number has been steadily increasing of those individual thinkers who do understand and apply in varying degrees of comprehension and consecration the affirmations of divine Science, nations and governments are likewise being forced to acquiesce in a line of conduct consonant with the government of the Christ. The transitional turmoil and travail of earthly governments undisciplined by Truth, and the victory and reward of the persistent and undismayed correct thinker were revealed to John on Patmos. "And he that overcometh, and keepeth my works unto the end, to him will I give power over the nations: And he shall rule them with a rod of iron; as the vessels of a potter shall they be broken to shivers: even as I received of my Father. And I will give him the morning star." Is not this "star" the government of Christ, Truth, among men, the eternal affirmation of divine Science? It is won by individual bearing of the mild yoke of the example of Jesus.

Foreseeing the dismissal of all superstition, the arrogant and fictitious addition to God's perfect creation and government, John thus prefigured the earthly victory of pure and primitive Christian Science and the demonstration of Truth according to Christ in the affairs of men and nations: "And I saw, and behold a white horse: and he that sat on him had a bow; and a crown was given unto him: and he went forth conquering, and to conquer."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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OARSMEN WILL ROW UPSTREAM

United States Regatta to Get Under Way at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8 (Special)—The national committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen resolved early this morning, by a vote of 6 to 4, to have today's regatta rowed over the old upstream course for which local rowing men have contended. The action came after a long session, attended by eight of the members, had failed to solve the controversy which had been raging here. The new arrangements reverse a decision of the committee made two weeks ago to row downstream. The course finally selected eliminates passage under two bridges and is said to give a better spot for the finish. The current against which the men will row is considered practically negligible here.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8—Sweepswingers and scullers of the United States and Canada worked out on the Connecticut River last evening, practicing sprints and starts for the fifty-second annual championship regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which begins this afternoon. The day was too hot and humid for much activity, and the coaches were considering seriously the effect which the conditions would have on their men.

This was true especially of the Argonauts of Toronto, the eight-oared crew which came down from Canada with the Dominion championship. Coach Joseph Wright did not let them on the river until almost dusk. The Century Boat Club four of St. Louis, swinging eight-inch blades, was another crew that waited until the evening to go out. They are the western champions.

W. E. Garrett-Gilmore of the Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, fresh from his Olympic honors, tried out his new Sims shell earlier in the day, and was on the river bank to watch Russell Codman Jr. of the Union Boat Club, Boston, New England champion, in his test last night. The contest between Gilmore and Codman, A. E. Fitzpatrick, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; John Blessing Jr. of the Undines, Philadelphia; John Durnan of the Argonauts, and M. E. Lane and S. B. Hartman of the Detroit Boat Club, with eight or ten others, for the association singles title, probably will carry with it the national championship.

Paul Costello of the Penn A. C., Philadelphia, who returned only a day or two ago from the Olympics, is not expected to appear for the senior singles event, which carries the title, and as he is the only man who is qualified to enter as a former association winner, the title will go to the victor in the association singles by default. Similarly, Costello and J. B. Kelly, who won the doubles title at the Paris Olympics, will not be at hand to defend their national championship.

The Argonauts, in their effort to add American honors to those gained in Canada, will meet again the Undine Barge Club's eight from Philadelphia, which was second to them last Saturday, two crews from the New York Athletic Club, and the light Lachine Rowing Club eight from Lachine, Que.

The events today will include the finals of the intermediate doubles, senior 145-pound four, with coxswain; intermediate eights, senior quadruple sculls and the preliminary competition in the intermediate and association singles.

WOMEN'S TENNIS REACHES FINAL

Misses MacDonald and Bayard to Meet for N. Y. State Title

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 8 (Special)—Miss Mayme MacDonald defeated Mrs. H. P. Falk in the New York State women's tennis championship matches, in the singles, yesterday, and Miss Martha Bayard eliminated Mrs. C. V. Hitchins. Miss MacDonald and Miss Bayard meet today in the finals. The matches are to be played on the courts of the Westchester Biltmore Club.

In the doubles, Miss Bayard and Miss Katherine Gardiner reached the final round. Miss Penelope Davis and Mrs. F. C. Brush eliminated Mrs. Hitchins and Mrs. S. H. Warring. The summaries:

SINGLES—Semifinals

Miss Mayme MacDonald defeated Mrs. H. P. Falk, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Martha Bayard defeated Mrs. C. V. Hitchins, 6—3, 6—0.

DOUBLES—Semifinals

Miss Martha Bayard and Miss Katherine Gardiner defeated Mrs. Bronson Batchelor and Mrs. J. S. Taylor, 6—2, 6—3.

LEFT-HAND TITLE IS WON BY E. B. MERKLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8—Playing over the course for the first time, E. B. Merkle of the Columbus Country Club, Columbus, O., won the fifteenth annual left-handed golf championship at the Midlothian Country Club from a field of 90 players. In his first round the strangeness of the course showed in his score and he scored 88, while on the second round he cut down to 76, giving him a total score of 164.

Trailing into second place by one stroke were R. C. Wilson, Olympia Fields, with a score of 83—82—165, and Trig Waller, Exmoor, whose rounds were 81—84—165. J. P. Humphreys of University of Illinois, who was defeated for the title after having held it for two years, came in with a score of 85—82—167, which gave him fourth place. Other low-scoring left-handers were J. B. Marshall, South Shore, with 83—86—169, and Ray Humphreys, Columbus Park, with 84—86—170.

French motorists are showing a decided preference for closed bodies of different types. A superficial count of the cars on the highways in France would make one seem to think that the open car was very much in the majority, but lately this has been very very much changed. French manufacturers report a big seasonal demand for closed bodies. Hitherto all weather bodies and open cars with cape cart hoods have had the call in England, but for some unexplainable reason they have not made a hit in France, motorists there demanding the closed bodies.

A simple front wheel brake has been placed on the market by one of the French manufacturers. The internal shoes are operated by pistons, forced outwards from their cylinders by oil under pressure. A simple gear pump located inside the hub provides the oil pressure, and the oil circulates without entering the cylinders until the driver desires to apply the brakes, when he merely opens the valve by means of a Bowden wire. The degree of oil pressure is then proportionate to the speed of the pump, i.e., the speed of the car; and ceases when the wheel stops, so that the wheel cannot be locked.

CANADIAN CRAFT WIN MORE HONORS

Choppy Seas and Stiff Winds Offer Genuine Test

SODUS BAY, N. Y., Aug. 8—Canadian craft again carried off the lion's share of the honors in the second day of the three-day regatta of the Lake Yacht Racing Association here yesterday. Ideal sailing weather with choppy seas and stiff northwesterly winds, put the mettle of the crews and craft to a genuine test. The dominion skippers added more points toward the cups offered in the two feature classes—those for the P. and R. class boats—and also continuing victories in the class of smaller ratings.

America again scored in only two classes—the Alice Commodore Lansing's schooner, from the Crescent Yacht Club of Watertown, winning in Class 1, and Brisquett V 20 of the Buffalo Canoe Club again beating its only rival, the V 10, sister club boat.

Nayada, skippered by Addison of the Royal Canadian Club, again conquered the Riowna, winner of the George Cup race at Chaumont Bay. Cara Mia of the Kingston Yacht Club, winner of the Freeman race, evened up on the Patricia for the plate offered in the P class. Alice kept the American craft in the running by winning in Class L, the Watertown boat finishing behind the Iroquois of the Rochester Yacht Club, but being awarded the first position on corrected time. Greyling of the R. C. Y. C., and Tantrum of Rochester, staged a stiff contest in Class 5, the former being home ahead of the Tantrum by less than half a minute.

YANKEES ARE NOW TWO GAMES AHEAD

Win First Game From Indians While Tigers Lose

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	61	46	.570
Detroit	58	47	.552
Washington	58	49	.542
St. Louis	55	50	.524
Chicago	50	54	.481
Cleveland	50	56	.472
Boston	45	59	.433
Philadelphia	45	61	.424

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 4, Detroit 2.
New York 7, Cleveland 5.
Washington 6, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 3.
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.

DOUBLE PLAY SAVES RED SOX

DETROIT, Aug. 8—The Boston Red Sox won the opening game of the series from Detroit, here, yesterday, 4 to 2. Four double plays were made, one of them practically saving the Red Sox when it was executed in the ninth inning with one out and the bases full and two runs already in for the Tigers. O'Rourke, Detroit's new recruit at second base made three hits in five times at bat. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0—	4	11	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—	2	9	0

Batteries—Fullerton, Quinn and Picinick; Holloway, Dauss, Johnson, Wells and Bassler. Winning pitcher Fullerton. Losing pitcher—Holloway. Umpires—Rowland, Nallin and Moriarty. Time—2h. 19m.

YANKEE BATS BEAT CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8—New York won the first game against Cleveland, here, yesterday, 7 to 5, the Yankee bats again being a prominent feature in the victory. Every man on the winning team made at least one hit and five players hit safely twice. The Indian's second baseman, Stephenson, was the best hitter of the game, with four hits in four times at bat, two of them doubles, which accounted for three of the losers' runs. Both pitchers were hit hard, but neither gave a base on balls and Pennock of New York struck out four men. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—	7	13	2
Cleveland	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0—	5	12	2

Batteries—Pennock and Schang; Smith and Sewell. Umpires—Evans and Holmes. Time—1h. 52m.

CROUSE HELPS SENATORS WIN

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—Washington tied up the score in the eighth and defeated Chicago by a tenth inning rally, here, yesterday, 6 to 3. Failure of the Chicago catcher, Crouse, to touch home plate, and his wild throw over third base was responsible for all of the three runs being scored in the tenth. The White Sox outhit the winners nine hits to six. Bluege made a home run. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3—	6	6	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—	3	9	1

Johnson and Ruel; Robertson, Connally and Crouse. Losing pitcher—Connally. Umpires—Owens and Ormsby. Time—2h. 6m.

BROWNS TAKE TWO SETBACKS

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8—Philadelphia took a double-header from the St. Louis Browns, here, yesterday, 7 to 3 and 2 to 1. Lamar, the Athletics' right fielder who came to Philadelphia in exchange for Naylor and Strand from the American Association recently, was a big factor in the two victories. In the first game he hit three singles in four times at bat and in the second contest knocked out a home run. Hauser hit his nineteenth home run of the season in the first game and his twentieth in the second. Three hits were made off Vangilder in the last game, two of them being home runs, enough to win the airtight game. Baumgartner held the losers to five hits in his duel against Vangilder. The scores:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2—	7	10	3
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	3	7	1

Batteries—Gray and Perkins; Pruett, Kolp, Lyons, Bayne and Severeid. Losing pitcher—Kolp. Umpires—Connolly, Dinneen and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 33m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—	2	3	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	1	5	0

Batteries—Baumgartner and Perkins; Vangilder and Severeid. Umpires—Dinneen, Hildebrand and Connolly. Time—1h. 33m.

WASHINGTON WINS PRINTERS' TOURNEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—Washington's baseball team, champion for the past two years, won its third successive championship in the Union Printer's international baseball tournament by a 9-to-0 victory against Detroit here yesterday in the final game of the week's play. The losers never threatened, as Washington obtained a big lead at the start, scoring three runs in the first inning, one in the second, and two in the third. Washington won the right to compete in the final round against Detroit, which drew a bye, through taking a tight game from Chicago, 6 to 5. This was an uphill fight all the way for the winners, as Chicago piled up an early lead of four runs. In the later innings errors by the Chicago team, coupled with hits by Washington, gave the latter the winning margin.

AMERICAN ASS'N STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	66	43	.606
Indianapolis	60	45	.571
Louisville	58	50	.537
Kansas City	51	56	.477
Toledo	52	58	.473
Columbus	50	59	.459
Milwaukee	47	59	.443
Minneapolis	48	62	.436

RESULTS THURSDAY

Columbus 4, Minneapolis 3.
St. Paul 6, Toledo 5.
Indianapolis 5, Kansas City 8.
Milwaukee 10, Louisville 6.

EIGHT CITIES IN MUNICIPAL PLAY

Drewes, Merkle, and Holman Are Favorites for Singles Championship

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 8 (Special)—Singles representatives of South Bend, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, St. Louis, Buffalo, New York and Detroit advanced to the second round of the United States Municipal tennis championship tournament as a result of yesterday's matches.

Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, South Bend, and New Bedford survived the first eliminations in the doubles. Memphis, Kansas City and Jacksonville, Fla., failed to appear for the singles. East St. Louis withdrew from the doubles and Boston decided not to enter a team.

Play was scheduled to begin Wednesday, but heavy rains on that and the preceding day caused a postponement until yesterday. It was then necessary to play the doubles and singles in one afternoon and some of the players who were entered in both were unable to stand the extra exertion of the team event after playing three or four hard sets in the singles.

Players favored to win the national municipal singles title on the strength of what they displayed on opening day are Cranston Holman, San Francisco, who won at St. Louis in 1923; Dr. Charles Merkel, Detroit, considered Michigan's best singles exponent; and Theodore Drewes of St. Louis, an heretofore unknown who sprang into notice when he defeated Arthur Butler of Providence, in straight sets, 6—3, 8—6, 6—3.

Drewes won the St. Louis title this summer, but few reports of his prowess had reached the municipal tennis world and he entered the match with no previous heralding. His display was so convincing as to lead the critics to make him a favorite.

Cranston Holman, San Francisco, 17 years old, won easily from Clyde Rycroft, New Bedford. The scores were 6—0, 6—2, 6—0. At no time did Holman appear to be exerting himself. Charles Merkel, Detroit, had difficulty in disposing of M. Linton, Pittsburgh. Detroit's star lost the first set, 7—5, but won the others, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

South Bend, San Francisco, Detroit, and St. Louis are favored in the doubles. Robert Vermande and Joseph Woodward, representing the Indiana city, won easily from Doane and Buswell, Providence, in straight sets. San Francisco, eliminated Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4, 7—9, 6—1. Holman and Ragan represented the Pacific coast city. R. Holkins and J. Amsterdam played for Philadelphia.

St. Louis—R. Drewes and Heureman — defeated Cincinnati — Ahrens and Beckman—6—0, 6—1, 6—2. Detroit, represented by E. J. McCall and Oscar Zemon, downed Pittsburgh, M. Linton and R. Rolf, 6—2, 7—5, 6—0. The summary:

UNITED STATES MUNICIPAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

Cranston Holman, San Francisco, defeated Clyde Rycroft, New Bedford, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0.

Drewes, St. Louis, defeated Butler, Providence, 6—3, 8—6, 6—3.

Schaefer, Buffalo, defeated M. Smith, East St. Louis, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4.

J. D. Davis, Boston, defeated L. Bowker, Memphis, by default.

Holkins, Philadelphia, defeated Beckman, Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

Forster, South Bend, defeated Parmelee, Chicago, 7—5, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

Merkel, Detroit, defeated Linton, Pittsburgh, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

Ray Sloman, New York, defeated Kansas City, by default.

DOUBLES—First Round

Vermande and Woodward, South Bend, defeated Doane and Buswell, Providence, 6—0, 6—3, 6—1.

Chicago defeated Jacksonville by default.

New Bedford defeated Kansas City by default.

Drewes and Huereman, St. Louis, defeated Beckman and Ahrens, Cincinnati, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2.

Schaefer and Bookbinder, Buffalo, defeated Peck and Weber, New York, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

McCall and Zemon, Detroit, defeated Linton and Wolf, Pittsburgh, 6—2, 7—5, 6—0.

Holman and Ragan, San Francisco, defeated Holkins and Amsterdam, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4, 7—9, 6—1.

Seats on Sale for Public on Monday

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The public sale of seats for the men's national lawn tennis championship at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., will open on Monday, at the office of Harry Parker, 101 Park Avenue, New York City. The advance sale of season tickets to the members of clubs of the United States Lawn Tennis Association closes today, and coupons for the week of play, Aug. 25 to Sept. 1, will be placed at the disposal of the general public, beginninng Monday.

The remarkable international entry, which assures the titular tournament the status of a world's singles championship on turf for 1924, has created tremendous interest and a remarkable demand for stadium seats. The presence of the famous Australian Davis Cup players, G. L. Patterson, N. E. Brookes, Pat O'Hara Wood, F. C. Kalms and R. E. Schlesinger; the French Davis Cup team consisting of Jean Borotra, Jacques Brugnon and J. R. Lacoste; and the Mexican Davis Cup team composed of Ignacio Borbolla, Franz Gerdes and Manuel Llano, assures the famous American players of competition such as has not been witnessed in any previous championship tournament of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

To oppose this array of foreign court talent, the United States will be represented by W. T. Tilden 2d, national champion for the past four years; W. M. Johnston of California, twice holder of the title; R. N. Williams 2d of Philadelphia, champion for two seasons, and such ranking players as Vincent Richards, holder of the Olympic championship; Howard and Robert Kinsey of the Pacific coast; C. H. Fischer, former Intercollegiate player; H. B. Snodgrass, W. M. Washburn, N. W. Niles and many others. B. I. C. Norton, formerly of South Africa and now a resident of St. Louis, will also compete, as will the Japanese Davis Cup team, which includes Zenzo Shimizu, captain; Sunao Okamota, champion of Bengal; Masanosuke Fukuda, and Tacio Harada, former and present national champion of Japan.

With such a combination of national and international stars, which never was exceeded at Wimbledon, Eng., during the world's championships under the sanction of the International Lawn Tennis Federation, it is not surprising that the foremost tennis authorities look to thrilling competition and capacity galleries from the very beginning of national championship play. Under the seeded draw regulations which specifically provides for the placing of both America's ranking players and the European stars in designated positions, the daily schedule will provide several matches which should approximate, in playing tenseness, the semifinal and final rounds of earlier championships.

H. B. SNODGRASS
Of California, Conqueror of the Famous Australian, N. E. Brookes.

BROOKES LOSES TO SNODGRASS

Collegiate Champions Win Over Seeded Players at Meadow Club

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The defeat of N. E. Brookes, the famous Australian, by H. B. Snodgrass of Los Angeles, featured yesterday afternoon's play in the Meadow Club tennis tourney. The score was 6—1 4—6, 6—4, and only twice in the entire match was the left-hander able to break through the service of the Californian.

Two more upsets were recorded in the doubles play. The young intercollegiate champions, L. N. White and L. A. Thalheimer, defeated the seeded pair, B. I. C. Norton and H. G. M. Kelleher, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5, and G. B. Emerson and Jerome Lang defeated S. H. Voshell and F. C. Baggs, 6—4, 8—6. The latter pair later fell before the Australians, Brookes and R. E. Schlesinger, 6—2, 6—2, for entrance into the semifinals.

The Kinsey brothers, individually and as a team, are the leading representatives of the United States remaining in the tourney; H. O. also reached the semifinals yesterday by scoring over J. F. W. Whitbeck, while R. G. reached it the preceding day. In the doubles they met with considerable opposition yestreday afternoon from F. C. Anderson and E. W. Feibleman, who took the first set easily and were within a few points of a straight-set victory in the second; the final score was 3—6, 8—6, 6—2.

The play of Snodgrass was the best he has shown this season, and the most brilliant exhibited in this tournament by anyone. His service was as effective against the skilled returns of the veterans as it has been against the best American. His careful shooting for the edges of the court and his deep driving kept Brookes from attaining his favorite net position with any regularity. Brookes also played the edges well, but the activity of the young Californian neutralized most of his back-court drives, while Snodgrass had little difficulty in handling his service.

Snodgrass had service, and took three games in a row by wide margins, handling the shots of Brookes with brilliant returns; then Brookes managed to take his second service game, after deuce had been called, only to lose three more for the set. The second set was more even, with Brookes working his service to hold his own until he had a chance to break through on the Californian to lead at 4—2. Snodgrass made a great attempt to retaliate, but Brookes just managed to keep ahead on service until he took the set 6—4. But in the third set it was Snodgrass once more who shot ahead and, forcing his rival to keep back from the net, scored game after game by all court play until he led at 4—1. Then a curious incident occurred. Brookes was on even terms in the next game, when suddenly he stopped and walked over to the umpire's chair. It looked as though he was going to default. Deliberately seating himself, he removed the cover from another racket, placed it on the racket he had been using, and then returned to the court with the second racket. This incident apparently upset the balance of Snodgrass, and a series of errors allowed Brookes to draw up to 4—3 before he settled into his stride once more. But his service came to his rescue and service victories gave him the final victory. The summary:

MEADOW CLUB INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES

SINGLES—Fourth Round

H. O. Kinsey defeated J. F. W. Whitbeck, 6—2, 6—4.

H. B. Snodgrass defeated N. E. Brookes, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Second Round

F. C. Anderson and E. W. Feibleman defeated J. F. W. Whitbeck and H. B. Fisher Jr., 8—6, 8—6.

G. B. Emerson and Jerome Lang defeated S. H. Voshell and F. C. Baggs, 6—4, 8—6.

Third Round

L. N. White and L. Thalheimer defeated B. I. C. Norton and H. G. M. Kelleher, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5.

R. G. Kinsey and H. O. Kinsey defeated F. C. Anderson and E. W. Feibleman, 3—6, 8—6, 6—2.

N. E. Brookes and R. E. Schlesinger defeated G. B. Emerson and Jerome Lang, 6—2, 6—2.

H. B. Snodgrass and W. K. Wesbrook defeated Frederick Mercur and T. J. Mangin, 6—3, 6—4.

PICK-UPS

THE Chicago Cubs have made their first move toward strengthening a team which has failed to hold the pace in the National League set by New York and Pittsburgh. Charles Hafney, star centerfielder of the Houston club of the Texas League, has been purchased, it is announced.

Catcher Williams of the Knoxville Club of Tennessee has been purchased by the Toronto Club, it was announced yesterday.

Frank O'Rourke, bought from Toronto by Detroit, Aug. 4, played his first game with the Tigers, yesterday, and made three hits in four times at bat. The only hits made off Fullerton of the Red Sox up to the fifth inning were two hits by O'Rourke. A good start for the minor leaguer.

The Yankees have to hit to win, as it has been said many times before. The American League team seems to differ in this respect from the Giants, who win many games when they are outhit, sometimes two to one. One is good playing and the other is good hitting, but good playing is more substantial in the long run.

William Lamar, who was exchanged to the Athletics for Naylor and Strand by a club in the American Association, is doing a tremendous lot of good in boosting up Philadelphia. Yesterday against St. Louis he made four hits out of eight times at bat, one of them a home run which gave the Athletics the advantage in the second game, 2 to 1.

St. Louis, fresh from a victorious campaign of five straight games from Washington, lost a doubleheader against the lowly Philadelphia Athletics yesterday. Baseball, what peculiar things are wrought in your name.

Emil Yde lost his first game of the season at the hands of Brooklyn yesterday. It was his ninth start of the season and he was knocked out of the box in the fifth inning.

Beginning back in 1922, Vance, Brooklyn pitcher, won a game from Pittsburgh and since then he has won eight more games from them, making it a total of nine straight.

Leonard, former Boston pitcher, is now a member of the Detroit team. He joined them after his reinstatement in organized baseball through the efforts of K. M. Landis, baseball commissioner. Boston fans will be looking forward to his first game with great interest.

Japan May Eliminate Canada in Doubles of Davis Cup Series Today

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 8 (Special)—Japan, which country eliminated Canada in the first round of the Davis Cup series last year, is in an excellent position to duplicate the performance in the second round this season, as it won the two singles matches yesterday on the courts of the Mount Royal Club of this city, and needs only one victory in the doubles matches today or the other two singles tomorrow to qualify for the final of the American zone against either Australia or Mexico, most probably the former, and the right to meet France to decide the challenger for the trophy now held by the United States. As a result of the showing of the players yesterday, it is practically beyond hope that the Canadians can win the remaining three matches.

In the odubles match today, Jack Wright and W. F. Crocker face Tacio Harada and Samzo Okamoto. Another doubles match, exhibition, will be played between R. A. Baird and K. F. Andrews for Canada, and Zenzo Shimizu and Masamosuke Fukuda for Japan.

In the first match yesterday Okomoto, who resides in Calcutta, India, and is champion of Bengal, defeated Jack Wright, in straight sets, 8—6, 6—4, 7—5. Zenzo Shimizu, the Japanese captain, defeated Crocker in five sets, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4, 0—6, 6—1.

While the first match was decided in straight sets it was the most exciting of the two as Wright battled for every game and the deciding factor was the visitors' steadiness. The first set see-sawed along until Okomoto broke through Wright's service for the third time at the fourteenth game to win the set. In the second Wright was down 2—4 but won the next two games to even the count, but then lost the next two. The Canadian tried hard in the third set, Wright making a number of strong rallies to win games. At the end of the tenth they were on even terms, but Okomoto's steadiness once again came to his rescue and he won the next two games, the set and the match.

Shimizu won the first two games of the opening set against Crocker, but the Canadian then rallied and won five in succession. The visitor took the eighth and ninth, but Crocker, by winning the tenth, took the set. Crocker was off to a good start in the second, but suddenly he seemed to lag and Shimizu pulled up on even terms and then won the set, 7—5. The Japanese captain had more of an advantage in the third set than the score, 6—4, indicates, but he was always the stronger and steadier player and did not open up to his limit. After the rest, Crocker was invincible for the fourth set, taking it without the loss of a game. His showing here raised hopes among the spectators that Canada would secure an even break on the day's matches, but in the deciding set Crocker again appeared to lag, and he made many errors, the visitor winning easily, 6—1.

ANZACS DEFEAT MEXICAN TEAM

Australians Score Two Victories in the Singles at Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 8—Once more Australia proved successful in its Davis Cup matches. Yesterday on the Baltimore Country Club courts the team led by G. L. Patterson scored two victories in singles over the representatives of Mexico.

Pat O'Hara Wood started the Australians on the path to victory in the first match against Ignacio Borbolla. He won in straight sets, 6—3, 6—0, 9—7.

Patterson then took the courts and defeated Manuel Llano, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2. Although Australia needs another win to clinch the match against Mexico, victory seemed certain after yesterday's triumph. The Mexicans were outclassed.

The matches yesterday were played under adverse weather conditions. Rain delayed play for nearly an hour.

Borbolla showed flashes of brilliant tennis at times against Wood. He played his best game in the third set, but did not have the finish to come through to victory after tying the score at 5-all.

Wood won the first two sets by taking the net after he stroked. From that position he scored many placements or forced the Mexican to err by trying to pass him.

Manuel Llano was not a match for the hard-hitting Patterson. The big Australian ran wild over the courts and treated the gallery to many brilliant overhead shots.

He scored points whenever he needed them, and was content to remain on the baseline and drive from side to side. Llano made some beautiful gets, but could not keep up the rallies with Patterson.

Today the doubles will be played. A victory for the Australians will clinch the match for them. Patterson and N. E. Brookes will represent the Australians, while Borbolla and Gerdes will play for Mexico.

WHITES EASILY DEFEAT BLUES

Hitchcock Plays for Latter—Pedley Scores Four Goals

WESTBURY, L. I., Aug. 8—The Whites, with a different lineup than previously used, scored a decisive and impressive victory over the Blues yesterday in the ninth game of the trial polo series by a score of 10 to 3. The Whites played E. W. Hopping at No. 2 instead of Thomas Hitchcock Jr., who played No. 2 for the Blues. The Blues had J. C. Cowdin at back, R. E. Strawbridge Jr. at No. 3, Hitchcock at 2 and J. W. Webb at No. 1.

According to handicap rating, the two teams balanced evenly at 33 points and it was expected that the score would be close. Eric Pedley at No. 1 and Hopping at No. 2 for the Whites out-scored Webb and Hitchcock, but the Whites' defense of Malcolm Stevenson and Capt. Devereux Milburn at No. 3 and back, respectively, were the real deciding factors of the outcome.

Hopping and Pedley were mounted on their own ponies, which handicapped their play somewhat, whereas both Webb and Hitchcock were riding ponies from the international stable. Cowdin and Strawbridge were also mounted on private ponies and Stevenson and Milburn rode those of the international stable.

Pedley easily strengthened his grasp of position No. 1 on the Whites yesterday as he easily overshadowed Webb. Together with Hopping, they teamed well, but Hopping's best is not likely to unseat the veteran Hitchcock, who might be outplayed by Hopping in flashes, but would prove by far the better man in the end.

While Webb and Pedley are staging their merry battle for No. 1, Malcolm Stevenson is exerting himself all the time to hold on to No. 3, as Strawbridge is pressing the present occupant closely. Their work yesterday was on an equal par, although Stevenson was better mounted.

The torrid weather was hardly conducive to good polo, but with so much at stake the players forgot conditions and played fast and hard throughout. The first four periods were entirely in favor of the Whites, who counted six times to once for the Blues. Pedley, roaming here and there, often out of position, tallied four times in the first four periods, but from then on he was carefully watched by the Blues and failed to score again.

Captain Milburn was at his best, driving with terrific force and often carrying far down the field himself. He scored three of the team's goals and Stevenson, teaming well with Milburn, made one trip down the field successfully. Stevenson drops back nicely when Milburn attacks and although his return drives do not carry with the force of Milburn, they are sure and well-placed. Together they presented an impenetrable defense to Webb and Hitchcock, who failed to tally once; Cowdin with two and Strawbridge with one scored the only goals for the Blues.

From the fourth chukker on, with the Blues covering Pedley closely, Milburn and Hopping teamed nicely, weaving up the field many times and scoring often. Hitchcock was far from his best form and because of this perhaps Webb's showing was handicapped. The vetrean, usually aggressive himself and a help to the No. 1 man, failed to play well yesterday, let alone aiding Webb to attack. Little significance is attached to this, however, although many are of the opinion that had Hitchcock played his usual game the score might not have been so one-sided. the summary:

	WHITES	BLUES
No. 1	Eric Pedley	J. W. Webb
No. 2	E. W. Hopping	Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.
No. 3	Malcolm Stevenson	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.
Back	Capt. Devereux Milburn	J. C. Cowdin

Score—Whites 10, Blues 3. Goals—Pedley 4, Milburn 3, Hopping 2, Stevenson, for Whites; Cowdin 2, Strawbridge, for Blues. Referee—Capt W. K. White, U. S. Army. Time—Eight 7½m. periods.

BRITISH YACHTS TO LEAVE ENGLAND SOON

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 7—The four British yachts, Thistle, Zenith, Echo and Betty, which are to compete in the six-meter class yacht race for the British-American Cup, will be placed on the liner Aquitania, leaving Southampton Aug. 16. It is expected that the owners of the yachts, Lard Constance Bird, J. L. Lewis, Sir Thomas Glen-Coates and J. E. Haldinstein, will take passage on the ship.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	69	54	.561
Seattle	67	56	.545
Vernon	64	60	.516
Oakland	63	62	.505
Sacramento	59	63	.484
Salt Lake City	61	63	.492
Portland	56	67	.479
Los Angeles	55	69	.444

RESULTS THURSDAY

Vernon 7, Oakland 1.
San Francisco 10, Los Angeles 1.
Sacramento 11, Seattle 6.
Portland 5, Salt Lake City 2.

DIAMOND MEDAL PLAY ON TODAY

Swanson and Wilson to Finish Game for Annual Trophy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8—G. E. Swanson, Lincoln Park, and W. W. Wilson, Washington Park, played today to determine which will win the diamond medal division in the annual tournament of the American Roque League. Swanson holds a slight lead following yesterday's games as he is 38 points short of perfect in his point total while Wilson is 50 points short. Swanson has more games to go through than his opponent and his lead may be cut down. Wilson scored a rover in his first match of the day with Goodhue. The latter was also the victim of a rover scored by F. H. Selden of Kansas City., Mo., who won 32 to 2.

T. N. Hall and F. E. Markham of Bradentown, Fla., were leading the second division, each having perfect scores for the games so far played. The second attempt to play the opening games of the play for the Gates-Underhill medal will be made tonight in Washington Park, where R. A. Loveland of the home club is challenging E. A. Fake of Lincoln Park. The summaries:

Championship Division

G. E. Swanson, Lincoln Park, defeated J. C. Lathrop, Lincoln Park, 32 to 14.

J. C. Lathrop defeated H. M. Goodhue, Washington Park, 32 to 26.

W. W. Wilson, Washington Park, defeated J. C. Lathrop, 32 to 8.

W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., defeated J. C. Lathrop, 32 to 0.

F. H. Selden, Kansas City, Mo., defeated J. C. Lathrop, 32 to 18.

F. H. Selden defeated H. M. Goodhue, 32 to 1.

W. W. Wilson defeated H. M. Goodhue, 32 to 9.

W. W. Wilson defeated F. H. Selden, 32 to 1.

W. W. Wilson defeated H. M. Goodhue, 32 to 3.

G. E. Swanson defeated J. C. Lathrop, 32 to 5.

F. H. Selden defeated G. E. Swanson, 32 to 27.

F. H. Selden defeated W. H. Hoagland, 32 to 4.

F. H. Selden defeated H. M. Goodhue, 32 to 2.

G. E. Swanson defeated W. H. Hoagland, 32 to 14.

W. W. Wilson defeated W. H. Hoagland, 32 to 17.

W. W. Wilson defeated G. E. Swanson, 32 to 27.

G. E. Swanson defeated H. M. Goodhue, 32 to 12.

Second Division

F. E. Markham, Bradentown, Fla., defeated A. S. Heath, Washington Park, 32 to 10.

F. E. Markham defeated A. Paterson, Washington Park, 32 to 14.

A. S. Heath defeated G. H. Drummond, Washington Park, 32 to 18.

YDE LOSES HIS FIRST CONTEST

Pittsburgh Pitcher Gets First Setback in Nine Starts

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	67	36	.651
Pittsburgh	56	44	.560
Chicago	56	47	.544
Brooklyn	55	49	.529
Cincinnati	56	51	.523
St. Louis	44	59	.427
Philadelphia	40	61	.396
Boston	38	65	.369

RESULTS THURSDAY

St. Louis 6, Boston 2.
New York 5, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 9, Pittsburgh 6.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 3.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

YDE KNOCKED FROM BOX

BROOKLYN, Aug. 8—Brooklyn knocked Yde out of the box in the fifth inning here yesterday, and defeated Pittsburgh in the final game of the series, 9 to 6. Morrison, who relieved Yde, held the Dodgers to three hits in the rest of the game, but two Pittsburgh errors in the seventh helped Brooklyn increase its score by three. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	4	0	3	0	x—	9	13	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3—	6	10	2

Batteries—Grimes and Taylor; Yde, Morrison and Gooch. Losing pitcher—Yde. Umpires—Rigler and Moran. Time—1h. 50m.

GIANTS' SUBSTITUTES FEATURE

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The New York Giants with three substitutes in the lineup won their fifth game out of six from the Chicago Cubs here, yesterday, on hits by two of the substitutes, the score being 5 to 3. Of the five runs made by the winners four were made by the substitutes as were also five of the nine hits. The Cubs tied the score in the seventh only to have it undone by New York in its half of the same inning. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	x—	5	9	0
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—	3	8	1

Batteries—Nehf and Snyder; Blake, Jacobs and Hartnett. Losing Pitcher—Jacobs. Umpires—Quigley, Sweeney and O'Day. Time—1h. 42m.

HORNSBY HITS HOME RUN

Rogers Hornsby's home run in the first inning started the St. Louis Cardinals scoring and his single in the fourth brought in another run to help the St. Louis win again against Boston, yesterday, in the final game of the series, 6 to 2. Haines, who pitched a no-hit no-run game against Boston only a little over a week ago gave the Braves 10 hits yesterday but only in the second inning were they able to score. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0—	6	12	2
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	10	1

Batteries—Haines and Gonzales; Genewich, Yeargin and Gibson. Losing Pitcher—Genewich. Umpires — McCormick, Pfirman and Hart. Time—1h. 30m.

RED SWEEP PHILLIES' SERIES

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8—Cincinnati scored its six runs in the second inning and the Phillies scored three runs in the fifth for the only counts in the game, the Reds winning, 6-to-3 here, yesterday. Caveney's home run in the second with three men on bases was the feature of the game. The combination of Mays and May was too much for the Phillies, Mays striking out six men. This victory gave the Reds afour-game sweep against the losers in their series. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	6	11	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3	9	1

Batteries—Mays, May and Hargreaves; Glasner, Betts and Wilson. Winning Pitcher—Mays. Losing Pitcher—Glazner. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—1h. 41m.

TILDEN ACCEPTS A PLACE ON CUP TEAM

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 8—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin stated yesterday that W. T. Tilden 2d, national tennis champion, has notified the Davis Cup committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association that he will play on the American Davis Cup team in the coming interpaper added that Mr. Tilden wired national contest for that trophy. The his acceptance from Kansas City, Mo., to J. S. Myrick of New York, chairman of the Davis Cup committee.

IRISH HANDBALL GAMES

DUBLIN, Aug. 8—In the international handball contest, J. J. Heany of the United States defeated Daly of Ireland, 3 games to 1. McDonagh of America, a native of Galway, defeated McDermott of Ireland 3 to 0 in the national handball competition.

Manager D. J. Bancroft of the Boston Braves is back in the dugout leading his men. He will not play until Sept. 1, but his presence on the bench may be the incentive which the Braves need.

WOMEN'S GOLF IS NEAR SEMIFINA[L]

Eight Survive Yesterday['s] Play on Shoreacres Course

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8—Eight sur[vivors] of yesterday's second roun[d] went over the now fairly famili[ar] Shoreacres course at Lake Forest, Il[l.] today in the play which determin[es] the semifinalists in the tournamen[t] of the women's western golf cham[pionship]. The play was again [at] Shoreacres, where yesterday's pla[y] was transferred when the Onwentsi[a] course was flooded by the seve[re] rains which postponed Wednesday['s] play. Shoreacres is higher and w[as] much faster than Onwentsia, but wa[s] new ground to the players.

Miss Dorothy Klotz of Indian Hi[ll] continued to eliminate former cham[pions] from her path yesterday whe[n] she took a long-drawn-out match fro[m] Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr. of Onwentsia, u[p] in 19 holes. Neither held the advan[tage] long and most of the way it wa[s] all square. Mrs. Letts was noticeabl[y] off on her approaches, which offse[t] her slightly superior driving. The[y] reached the turn in 46 with Mis[s] Klotz holding a lead 1 up. The matc[h] was squared at the tenth, where Mis[s] Klotz missed a short putt, and agai[n] she held a hole advantage on th[e] eleventh. This was lost on th[e] twelfth and Mrs. Letts won the four[teenth], 7 to 9, Miss Klotz being [1] down. She squared the match at th[e] seventeenth, halved the eighteenth and on the extra hole won 4 to 5, when Mrs. Letts found a trap.

The defending champion, Miss Miriam Burns of Kansas City, Mo., won from Miss Virginia Pep of St. Louis, Mo., 4 and 3, in a match which showed th[e] best golf of the day. Miss Burns wa[s] too strong for Miss Pep, however. Miss Dorothy Higbie of Exmoor los[t] to Mrs. Stewart Hanley of Detroit, th[e] Michigan champion playing a stead[y] game to win 2 up. Miss Edith Cum[mings] of Onwentsia, who has bee[n] shooting superior golf, won easil[y] from Miss Virginia Gittens of Gree[n] Bay, Wis., 5 and 4, while Mrs. D. C. Gaut of Memphis, Tenn., defeate[d] Miss Catherine Walsh, Grand Beach, Mich., 5 and 4.

In the match between Mrs. Le[e] Mida of Butterfield and Miss Louis[e] Fordyce of Youngstown, O., both wer[e] erratic in the outgoing run, reachin[g] the turn in 45 and all square, bu[t] Mrs. Mida recovered coming in an[d] shot par golf in six holes, winning 3. She was dormie 3 and the sixteenth was halved in 4s.

Miss Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., lost, 4 and 3, to Miss Virginia Wilso[n] of Ontwentsia. While Miss Wilso[n] knew the course, unfamiliarity de[feated] Miss Wall as she was unabl[e] to keep out of the ravines. She wa[s] one down at the turn, but after halv[ing] the tenth, lost the next thre[e] holes. She took the fourteenth, bu[t] the ravine again proved her undoin[g] on the fifteenth. Mrs. H. D. Ster[rett] of Hutchinson, Kan., defeate[d] Mrs. J. W. Taylor of Evanston, Ill., 1 up. She was 2 up at the turn, goin[g] out in 53. Mrs. Taylor squared th[e] match at the fourteenth and then los[t] the next two holes. She won the seventeenth, 4 to 5, but missed a long putt for a win on the final green.

Miss Cummings and Mrs. Gaut me[et] today in what was expected to b[e] the feature match of the tournament. Both players are at the top of thei[r] game, although the conditions of th[e] course favor Miss Cummings. Th[e] summary:

Miss Miriam Burns, Kansas City, Mo., defeated Miss Virginia Pep, St. Louis, 4 and 3.

Miss Virginia Wilson, Onwentsia, defeated Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., 4 and 3.

Miss Dorothy Klotz, Indian Hill, defeated Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr., Onwentsia, 1 up (19 holes).

Mrs. H. D. Sterrett, Hutchinson, Kan., defeated Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Evanston, Ill., 1 up.

Miss Edith Cummings, Onwentsia, defeated Miss Virgania Gittens, Green Bay, Wis., 5 and 4.

Mrs. D. C. Gaut, Memphis, defeated Miss Catherine Walsh, Grand Beach, Mich., 5 and 4.

Mrs. L. W. Mida, Butterfield, defeated Miss Louise Fordyce, Youngstown, O., 3 and 2.

Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Detroit, Mich., defeated Miss Dorothy Higbie, Exmoor, 2 up.

FIFTY-NINE ENTER IN WOMEN'S TENNIS

United States Tournament Starts Monday

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—An entry list of 59 women tennis players representing all sections of the United States has been drawn for the women's thirty-seventh national championship to be played at Forest Hills, beginning Monday, Aug. 11. Eight of the leading players of the United States were seeded in accordance with the regulations, according to an announcement made public today.

The players who were seeded in accordance with their ranking were Miss Helen Wills, Berkeley, Calif., national titleholder; Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, former national champion; Miss M. K. Browne, Santa Monica, Calif., former national champion; Miss Eleanor Goss, New York; Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del.; Miss Mayme MacDonald, New York, national clay court champion; Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, and Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J.

The seeded players in the upper half of the draw include Mrs. Mallory, Miss Sigourney, Miss Goss and Miss Bayard, while in the lower half appear the names of Miss Wills, Mrs. Jessup, Miss Browne and Miss MacDonald.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	77	31	.713
Toronto	69	43	.616
Newark	57	54	.514
Rochester	58	57	.504
Syracuse	52	58	.473
Buffalo	51	61	.455
Reading	42	63	.400
Jersey City	36	75	.324

RESULTS THURSDAY

Newark 7, Syracuse 6.
Baltimore 9, Buffalo 6.
Toronto at Reading (wet grounds).
Jersey City 4, Rochester 3.
Rochester 6, Jersey City 3.

SOUTHERN ASS'N STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	74	38	.661
Atlanta	64	45	.587
New Orleans	65	51	.560
Nashville	60	62	.492
Mobile	54	57	.486
Chattanooga	48	65	.425
Birmingham	45	64	.413
Little Rock	38	76	.333

RESULTS THURSDAY

Memphis 6, Atlanta 0.
Atlanta 6, Memphis 3.
Mobile 11, Nashville 5.
New Orleans 5, Little Rock 0.

RICKER VS. ERVIN IN FINAL

WATERVILLE, Me., Aug. 8—Hiram Ricker Jr. of Poland and R. L. Ervin of this city will meet today in the finals of the Maine amateur golf tournament. Ricker yesterday defeated Dr. F. C. Tyson of Augusta, 4 and 3, while Ervin won from Roger Snow of Portland, 5 and 4. Ricker was one under par for the first 13 holes and played par golf the rest of the way, his putting being especially noteworthy.

MEDICAL TESTS ON N. Y. PUPILS TO BE STUDIED

Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau Holds Decision Is Significant

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Considerable satisfaction was expressed at the office of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau over the decision of the board of education to refer medical supervision of school children to the committee now making a study of the New York public schools. H. B. Anderson, secretary of the bureau, said:

For several years the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau has protested against various tests being carried on in the public schools, including the Schick procedure, as alleged protection against diphtheria, and the Dick test as alleged protection against scarlet fever.

The bureau also has urged the board of education to take some action toward having the vaccination requirement repealed in cities of the first and second class. The fact that the board of education is referring the entire subject to the survey committee is most significant and indicates great progress.

The experimental nature of various medical projects undertaken through the school is challenged in a letter sent by Mr. Anderson to George J. Ryan, president of the board of education, and Dr. William J. O'Shea, superintendent of schools. It has just been made public, and states:

In view of further startling admissions by Dr. William H. Park, of actual experimentation with various medical tests upon children in the public schools, we respectfully request that the survey now being instituted of the city's public school system embrace the question of abuses resulting from medical supervision in the schools.

"Reactions" Admitted

In previous communications we have directed attention to the use of 14 different mixtures of toxin-antitoxin upon public school children, followed in some cases by the most marked forms of local and constitutional reactions, as admitted by Dr. Abraham Zingher.

Now Dr. William H. Park, in an address published in the July, 1924, number of the Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey, calls attention to medical experiments that have been made and other experimentation which the local department of health contemplates making.

Dr. Park states in reference to toxin-antitoxin that "as you know, we have changed our preparation. When we began 10 years ago we used a preparation which we had used for experimental purposes." All the time this mixture was being used for experimental purposes parents were being notified through circulars distributed in the schools that the mixture was harmless and to the effect that it was not experimental.

But Dr. Park also admits that "one little objection has come up" to the new preparation now being used, the objection being that persons given doses of toxin-antitoxin may give a reaction of sensitization a year later when they receive an injection intracutaneously of horse serum. So it has been suggested that antitoxin be produced in goats and that the goat antitoxin be used for making the toxin-antitoxin.

However, Dr. Park states, "it now looks as if we would not make this jump to a different preparation," and discusses the proposition of using a "toxoid" in place of the toxin-antitoxin.

Then Dr. Park adds, "It looks as if we were gradually going to replace the toxin-antitoxin, but we will certainly make up a goat toxin-antitoxin to at least say we have done that, but I believe in a year we will gradually shift over to the 'toxoid'."

That Dr. Park fears that a similar disaster may follow the use of toxin-antitoxin now being used to that occurring at Concord, Mass., and other neighboring towns recently is apparent from his reference to a "toxoid" replacing toxin-antitoxin.

"Might Be Separated"

He says, "This was a preparation that had more toxin than the standard we are now making. This preparation is the only one that I know of that will become so poisonous. We have tried all of them and so far as I know the one-tenth will never do it. Combinations of toxin-antitoxin might in some way be separated as this case was in Boston. If we have a toxoid, nothing of that kind could happen. The only thing that could happen is that it would become a little weak.

"We are now using in all the Brooklyn schools," according to Dr. Park, "a substitute for the Schick test or a modification of the Schick test." He goes on to say that he tried with Dr. Schroeder to do a number of school children by first giving one-tenth L. plus intracutaneously and then going deeper for the rest of the injection. "When I came to read the children I realized," says Dr. Park, "that with this larger amount given subcutaneously you will get an erythema hyperemia of the skin over that injection. So we began to test out several schools with a Schick test on the forearm and a subcutaneous test on the lower anterior part of the arm."

Notwithstanding the fact that several thousand tests have been made with the so-called "Dick test" on children in the local schools, Dr. Park says, in reference to the Dick test, that "what I am going to say is what I think is true, but not yet proven. Maybe next year we will have to take it back."

The number of children who, if left entirely alone, that would get diphtheria, based on case reports over a number of years, is less than the number of children reported as nonimmune after the usual number of injections of toxin-antitoxin have been made. Furthermore, other so-called children's diseases have declined just as rapidly or more so than diphtheria without a toxin-antitoxin having been used.

We charge that children in the public schools are being used for experimental purposes; that serious reactions in some cases have followed the use of experimental medical tests, and we trust that the matter will be embraced in the survey now being conducted of the city's public school system.

MORE GOLD IN ONTARIO

TIMMINS, Ont., Aug. 3—According to official information recent diamond drilling on the Hollinger tapped two big veins in which the indicated gold content is $8 and $9 per ton. The mill is now handling an average of 4800 tons of ore daily.

Personal Recollections of Charles Dickens

One Who Knew Him at Gad's Hill Place Looks Back More Than Half a Century

A Dickens Reading in Chatham

II

By A. B. ACWORTH

CHARLES DICKENS gave only one reading in Rochester, or Chatham, because there was no place large enough to seat a paying audience; but in 1859 Cotton Brothers, a Rochester firm, built the Lecture Hall, Chatham, a good building holding from 800 to 900 people. The owners were Messrs. Verrell and Whitehead, two Chatham drapers and bosom friends. The site was on a portion of the old Chatham market, with an entrance from the High Street, opposite the Mitre Hotel, the house Charles Dickens always used when in Chatham.

I may say in passing that in the days when Dickens as a little boy lived in Chatham, his father then being paymaster to the Chatham Dockyard from 1817 to 1822, this market was the largest and finest in Kent. As time rolled on it fell into a thing of the past.

The whole property belonged to Edward Boys of an old Kentish family, who helped financially with the erection of the Lecture Hall and was part owner by way of mortgage on the property. In connection with it there was a literary club, debating society, library and reading room, but it was not a paying concern. In addition lectures and entertainments were held every other Tuesday during the winter months. All these benefits were open to the yearly subscribers, but like many similar institutions it fell into debt, and became more and more involved as the months passed by. M. Ralph, the treasurer; Mr. Adams, a literary man, and the committee, of which I was a member, were at their wits' end to know what course to adopt to get rid of this incubus of debt, and in some way this state of things came to the ears of Charles Dickens, who hated debt of any kind.

So one day he called on Messrs. Ralph and Adams and asked them to call up at Gad's Hill Place and talk the matter over. The meeting soon took place, and Charles Dickens in his usual affable manner put them out of their trouble by offering to give a reading free of cost to wipe off the debt and if possible leave a balance for future emergencies. He treated them most hospitably, and the two gentlemen left Gad's Hill with thankful hearts for such generous help and practical sympathy.

I may here say how it is that I am able to write so positively about the whole affair. It is because I was apprenticed to Mr. L. Whitehead, part owner of the Lecture Hall. I was 20 years of age at the time. Our business house was next door to the entrance, and I was always on the spot. I am helped also by a powerful and retentive memory.

The Unforgotten Scene

Charles Dickens fixed the date of the reading to suit himself, between his many other engagements. Tickets were printed and numbered for every available seat in the gallery and body of the hall. They were all sold long before the night fixed for the reading, and 100 extra standing room only. The reading took place early in December, 1860, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The gallery was set apart for the officers, military and naval, of the garrison and their families and friends. Those it could not hold had to be seated among the clergy, laity and townsfolk in the body of the hall. Every available seat was filled, with chairs on the platform for the important members of the committee.

Dickens was driven in his brougham by his coachman down from Gad's Hill to the Mitre Hotel. On the platform in the hall the committee had caused to be erected a wire arch, seven feet high and 18 inches wide, with gas jets fitted at the top to reflect the light on the reading desk beneath. The arch was covered with ivy leaves and scarlet geraniums—Charles Dickens' favorite flower—while along the front of the platform and at the sides were massed red geraniums in pots, which were very effective.

The hall was filled long before 8 o'clock, and at five minutes to the hour Dickens was escorted in from the Mitre Hotel by the treasurer and secretary. On his entrance the whole company rose en masse and gave him such an ovation as was never heard before or since in Chatham. He at once took his seat, and the audience settled down to listen to the reading of his "Christmas Carol." He wore evening dress, of course, and his dark blue eyes and beautiful face at once captivated the whole assembly.

At 8 o'clock the secretary rose from his chair and said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: My pleasing duty is to introduce to you Mr. Charles Dickens, but I am not able to do it because he is already in your hearts. I can only say—Mr. Charles Dickens." He then sat down and Dickens rose from his chair and took his place at the reading desk, placing his manuscript book upon it—a matter of form only, for he knew the work almost word for word. Then another ovation was given him—such a clapping of hands and stamping of feet there was never the like heard before in Chatham.

Drawn to the Great Reader

I was standing at the back of the hall under the gallery facing the platform, glad to get even that space, when the reading began. From the first words to the peroration at the close in the words of Tiny Tim, "God bless us every one," I heard nothing but the music of Dickens' voice, saw nothing but the characters as he brought them out one by one mentally. I was lost in thought to one idea only—the Carol. I was captivated, spellbound, enchanted. At the finish—the reading took about an hour and a half—I found myself standing at the foot of the platform looking up at the face of Dickens. I had unconsciously, step by step, been drawn to him.

There was another ovation at the close, and Dickens left before the vast assembly dispersed. He invited the secretary and treasurer and some of the committee to the Mitre Hotel where he charmed them with his usual affable and genial manner. At 11 o'clock his coachman drove him home.

I may add that at the close of the reading a vote of thanks was given by the commander-in-chief of the garrison, seconded by the admiral superintendent of Her Majesty's Dockyard and carried unanimously. In response Dickens smiled and bowed and said "Thank you—you are very welcome to all that I have done."

Dickens' reading was a most musical flow of words, his articulation, pronunciation and modulation of voice perfection; every word fitted. He loved the English language and he was a master of it.

In concluding this account I may repeat that the gallery of the hall was reserved solely for the military and naval officers, their wives, daughters and friends. The brilliant scarlet uniforms of the army, and the blue and gold of the naval officers, with their medals and decorations, together with the gorgeous dresses of the ladies, to say nothing of their sparkling jewels, made a most brilliant spectacle, and Charles Dickens never forgot it; neither have I. Friends told me that during the reading the silence was profound; that the proverbial pin could have been heard had it dropped upon the floor. But I saw nothing save the sparkling blue eyes of Charles Dickens, nor heard any sound save the clear musical voice of the great reader, who by voice and pen has charmed more people than any other writer or reader of our time.

[These recollections will be continued in three parts at early dates.]

MONTREAL ELEVATOR BUILT

MONTREAL, Aug. 5—The grain elevator at Tarte Pier is practically completed, and it will be functioning in ample time to handle the 1924 crop. The new elevator has a storage capacity of 2,000,000 bushels and is equipped with four mechanical car unloaders, with a capacity of 28 cars per hour, and four marine legs with a capacity of 60,000 bushels per hour.

PUNJAB JAIL POPULATION SHOWS DECREASE OF 6000

Falling Off in Crime Noted—Effort Made to Improve Life of the Prisoners

BOMBAY, July 3 (Special Correspondence)—The Punjab Government has under consideration a scheme for enabling a portion of the jail population to share in the profits of their labor, and it is hoped it will be possible to establish in this manner the reformatory influence in the lives of prisoners. The Government has already given effect to some of the recommendations of the Indian jails' committee in the interest of prisoners, such as facilities for earning remission of sentence, the modification of punishment for jail offenses, the separation of under-trial prisoners from the surveillance of convict officials, the institution of libraries.

Reviewing the report of the administration of jails in the Punjab during the year 1923 the Government says that admissions to jails show a decrease of nearly 6000. Marked decreases in crimes of theft show that much has already been done to restore the security of person and property.

The year 1923 was characterised by attacks in the public press upon prison administration, but the campaign ceased when the bulk of the Akali prisoners, who had been imprisoned for criminal trespass upon property of shrines, were released. The attack upon the prison administration, according to the receiver, had been engineered with the object of bringing discredit upon the Government and of weakening its determination to enforce the law.

The Government is aware that the administration of the Punjab prisons, like every other branch of administration, is susceptible of great improvement. The inspector-general of prisons is conscious of the faults of his department and he seeks to amend them, but the dearth of money and the present condition of the personnel are the difficulties. There is a regular machinery, both official and non-official, for the investigation of conditions in jails, and the Government hopes that with the co-operation of the nonofficial visitors and of all bona fide critics of the administration the improvement will be progressively maintained.

Holland to Revise Postal Savings System After the Belgian Plan

THE HAGUE, July 16 (Special Correspondence)—For a few years Holland had a postal check and clearing service which rapidly increased in popularity. This service worked well, and as it paid 2 per cent interest a year on the balance of one's account, the State had large amounts, more than 1,000,000 florins, to their credit, representing more than 100,000 persons and firms who had become subscribers to this system.

The service was organized in such a way that each post office kept the accounts of the subscribers in its community, and cleared with the other post offices, when required.

During 1923, the chief of the clearing service conceived the idea of centralising the service, in order to simplify and cheapen the organisation, thereby having a purely mechanical administration. Soon after its introduction, however, this new system led to such confusion that in October of last year the service was suspended. A number of experts were appointed to investigate the matter.

The Minister of Public Works has now informed the Second Chamber of the States General that he proposes to abandon the mechanical system, which owing to the high cost of the machines required for the purpose entails a considerable loss. He wishes to introduce the Belgian system of the postal check and clearing service, and accordingly the Minister has sent a number of high officials to Brussels to study the system there.

The interest on the balances of subscribers to which the private banks objected will be abolished, while progressive dues for deposits and check will be raised. The clearing service will be rendered free of charge, as was the case under the old system.

RADIO

PERU RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PORTLAND, ORE.

Paris, France, Also Heard Over Total Distance of 7000 Miles

AREQUIPA, Peru, July 8 (Special Correspondence)—One of the most interesting radio telephone receiving stations in the world is located here, in this mountain city of southern Peru, 7750 feet above the level of the sea, and 16 degrees south of the Equator. Here, through a ten-tube super-heterodyne set, with a 180-foot single-wire antenna, practically every station in the United States, from California to Massachusetts, is received through the loud speaker. This means distances of 4500 to 5500 miles, and at times Portland, Oregon, and Paris, France, at a distance of over 7000 miles, are heard distinctly.

This is one of the few stations in South America with such a receiving range and is taken by local enthusiasts as supporting the heaviside theory of the "reflecting mirror" of the skies, on the basis that Arequipa is an especially effective portion of the "mirror"

Local authorities, told of the success of this station in hearing Troy, New York, have recently advised the owners that he will have to close down, and that the equipment is subject to confiscation. The owner of the equipment, L. Ancíaux, the young American manager of the local tramways company, had received verbal permission to proceed with the use of his radio set, as there are as yet no laws or regulations regarding the use of receiving sets due to some difficulties between the two conflicting concessionaires of the radiocasting privilege and no official system of licensing is in effect. None the less, the attacks of the local authorities have begun, as they often do in such cases, and for the moment, no one is "listening in," in Arequipa.

There are interesting phases of the reception of radio telephony in this distant portion of the world. There are radiocasting stations in Buenos Aires and in Montevideo, across the Andes, but there are no official stations in Chile, although two amateurs, one in Chile and one in Argentine just across the mountains, attempt to communicate. The most serious problem is of course the static, for Arequipa is in the tropic zone where static fills the air more than three-quarters of the days and nights. Mr. Anciaux, and W. S. Weeks, superintendent of the electric light plant, have classified five different kinds of static.

Telegraph signals come through easily, however, and radio telegraphy is well developed here, a Marconi station on the high plains between here and Mollendo, on the coast, being able to reach Europe, sometimes, with its messages. Mr. Anciaux's station hears telegraph messages from amateurs all over the world.

The best transmission received here came from the KFKX station at Hastings, Neb., whence a full evening of the "Tales from Hoffman" was heard here without an interruption. Another excellent transmission, when it comes in, is the KGW station at Portland, Ore., reaching Peru, 6000 miles away.

Question Box

176. Will you please advise me as to whether or not WD-11 tubes can be used with success in the Browning-Drake Regenafomer set, and if so will they give as good service as the UV-199 tubes? Could you send me the diagram of the Browning Drake Set with particulars as to capacity of condensers, etc., and if so at what price? R. C. M., Skyles, W. Va.

(Ans.) The WD-11 type of tube may be used in the set mentioned. They should perform very well, although they are not considered the equal of the 199 tube for radio frequency work. The regular diagram of this set was published in the Monitor with additional data, June 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, and July 5, 24 and 25. These may be obtained by writing to the circulation department of this newspaper.

If a simplified wiring diagram is wanted the L-H Radio Agency, Box 81, Back Bay, Boston, has full sized blue prints of the same with panel layout and circuit showing every part drawn out and the actual wires connecting these in their relative positions, making the construction a comparatively simple thing. These blue prints with complete constructional data are sold for $1.50. In your question it was not clear which you wanted, so we have given you these two references.

177. I am using the enclosed hookup and find that the tuning is not selective. The set cannot even separate WEAF and WNYC which is a difference of 27 meters. I have also tried a wave trap which helped very little. Kindly advise me through your valuable paper what to do. W. B., Jersey City, N. J.

(Ans.) The circuit you are using is a typical single circuit, broad tuning and an annoying radiator to your neighbors. It is not unusual that you cannot separate stations 27 meters apart. In Boston these sets cannot separate stations almost 80 meters apart. Without going to the expense of discarding the set or rebuilding it entirely along different lines we would suggest that you unwind the secondary until it consists of 60 turns. Then wrap a six to 10 turn primary over this. A diagram of this change may be obtained by writing to the circulation department of this paper for the issue of May 6.

Essentials of Inductance and Capacity Are Explained

Diagrams Show Graphically the Relation Between the Current and the E. M. F.

The Christian Science Monitor today publishes the fourth of a series of informative articles by G. H. Browning in which he discusses the essential features of inductance and capacity.

BY G. H. BROWNING

Before going further with alternating current we must know what inductance and capacity are. A coil of wire has the property of inductance i.e. when an E.M.F. is applied the coil resists the flow of current through it. It is like starting a large iron ball rolling, you push very hard against the ball to get it started; but once it has attained a certain speed, a small amount of force is all that is required to keep it going. So it is with the coil. A direct current does not start through it as soon as the E.M.F. is applied, but at a later time. Thus the current that flows through an inductance is said to lag behind the E.M.F. Fig. 8a shows this represented graphically, while Fig. 8b shows the diagram of the circuit.

The value of the current or E.M.F. may be found at any time by measuring the perpendicular distance from OX to curve E or A. Thus if t equals 1-240 seconds the E.M.F. may be found to be 1.5 volts while the current is zero, Curve "B" is the current, while "A" is the E.M.F. Note that when the E.M.F. reaches its maximum value the current is zero, and as the E.M.F. decreases the current increases. It is well to remember that inductance is to the electrical world what mass is to the mechanical world.

Thus to explain Fig. 8a by our mechanical analogy, let us liken the push against the ball to the applied E.M.F., while the speed the ball attains is like the current. An alternating E.M.F. is a push and then a pull on the ball, and a little thought will show you that the speed the ball attains always lags behind the push i.e., we start to push, but the ball doesn't move for a while, but at some time later acquires its maximum speed.

Effect of Inductance Shown

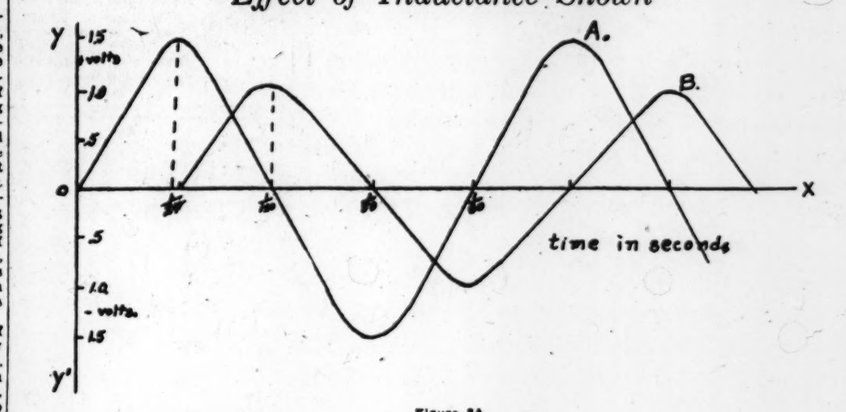

Figure 8A

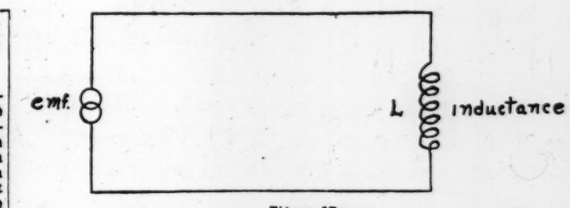

Figure 8B

Radio Programs

FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 15

Spying the title, "The Cooling System," on WBZ's program of this date we eagerly looked for further details after the stretch of warm weather we have been having which has made distance work almost an impossibility. Then we found out that this address referred to the cooling system of an automobile, and we slowly passed on to the rest of the issue.

WBZ also is giving one of their regular book reviews. The publishers may well afford to be nice to radiocasting stations that have this feature. Many people who will not read book reviews in the papers and who do not browse about in book shops looking over the latest fiction will listen interestedly to a friendly discourse on some work.

We were talking to Will Pearson, director of radiocasting for WCAP, at the opening of the new Radio Corporation station in Boston, and we asked him what had become of the wonderful orchestra that was featured from this station during the past winter, the Meyer Davis Le Paradis Cafe Orchestra. These boys have in our opinion the best dance orchestra in the eastern part of the United States and most, of the credit seems to go to the very brilliant young leader whose name we have never quite been able to catch.

He uses an original adaptation of "From the Land of the Sky-Blue Water" and "By the Waters of Minnetonka" played in waltz time that for actualy thrilling us has never been equaled by any other bit of music outside of the classics. Here is one place that we know has profited by radiocasting, for Washington being so much of a transient town, many friends have said that the one thing they would do above all other is to hear the Le Paradis Orchestra. And they did and still talk about it. Meyer Davis will be doing the radio public a great favor and will profit considerably by the publicity gained if he can only see his way clear to putting this "team" in front of the microphone again.

Program Features

FOR FRIDAY, AUG. 15
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEAF, Round Hills Radio Corporation, South Dartmouth, Mass. (360 Meters)
5 p. m.—Same as WEAF.

WBZ, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass. (337 Meters)
5 p. m.—Dinner concert by the WBZ Trio.
6:10 p. m.—"The Cooling System," by Harry Stacy; Current Book Review, by David C. Buist.
6:30 p. m.—Bedtime story.
9 p. m.—Concert by Vera H. Colburn, lyric soprano; Henry Cohen, cellist; Doris H. Tirrell, accompanist.
10 p. m.—Concert by the WBZ Trio; Irene M. Shelley, pianist; Edwin J. Ferry, baritone.

WEAF, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York City (492 Meters)
10:00 a. m. Jeane Austin, popular singer and pianist. Talks.
3:00 p. m. Forest Huff, Jr., and his orchestra; J. Garfield Dale, tenor, accompanied by Frank Herbert Scherer.
5:00 p. m. Dinner Music. "The Story of the Enchanted Cat-tails;" Henry White, baritone; Jimmie Clark, jazz pianist; Marion Metcalf Lindquist, Dramatic Reader; B. Fischer, Dance Orchestra.

WDAR, Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)
12 Noon. Organ Recital. Concert Orchestra.
3:00-3:00 p. m. Concert Orchestra.
4:30 p. m. Dance Program.
7:30 p. m. Dream Daddy with the Boys and Girls.
8:00 p. m. Book Review by Arnold Abbott. Charley Fry and his orchestra. Emmett Welch Minstrels radiocast. Benson Chicago Orchestra.

WRC, Radio Corporation of America, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
5:00 p. m. Children's Hour.
7:00 p. m. Concert.

KDKA, Westinghouse, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (326 Meters)
11:15 a. m.—Concert by Daugherty's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Organ recital by Paul Ploeger.
6:30 p. m.—The children's period.
8 p. m.—Concert by the KDKA Jazz Quartet.

WWJ, Detroit News, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
9:30 a. m.—"Tonight's dinner" and a special talk by the woman's editor.
12 noon—The Detroit News Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Concert by Schmeman's Concert Band.
9:30 p. m.—The Detroit News Orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)
3:30 p. m.—The Star's Radio Trio; address—eleventh of a series of piano lessons by Miss Maudellen Littlefield; 8 p. m.—Program by the WDAF Minstrels with the Star's Radio Orchestra.
11:45 p. m.—Nighthawk Frolic; Charles Dornberger's Orchestra, K. C. A. C. roof garden and the Plantation Players, Hotel Muehlebach.

KSD, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo. (546 Meters)
7 p. m.—Abergh's Concert Ensemble.
11 p. m.—Rodemich's Orchestra.

KYW, Westinghouse, Chicago (536 Meters)
10:25 a. m.—Table talk by Mrs. Anna J. Peterson.
11:20 a. m.—"The Progress of the World."
5:45 p. m.—Children's bedtime story.
6:30 p. m.—Program.
7:30 p. m.—Speeches under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation; essay by G. L. Noble; "Looking Over Crops at Harvest Time," by F. S. Potter.
11:55 p. m.—Midnight revue.

WHAS, Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
4-5 p. m.—Orchestra; Harry S. Currie, conductor.
7:30-9 p. m.—Concert by the Tropical Hawaiian Quartet; Frank Plada, director and steel guitar; Mrs. Frank Plada, second steel guitar; Elwood Orr, third steel guitar; Joe Scabaros, ukulele.

WOAW, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner Program.
9 p. m.—Program arranged by Mrs. C. H. Amick.

WOS, State Marketing Bureau, Jefferson City, Mo. (440.9 Meters)
8 p. m.—"Practical Suggestions in the Midst of Alfalfa Planting Time," by Samuel L. Jordan.
8:20 p. m.—Program by students of Lincoln University.

WFAA, Dallas News and Dallas Journal, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
8:30-9:30—Musical program by entertainers from Rockwall, Tex.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFOA, Rhodes Department Store, Seattle, Wash. (455 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Miss Harding has arranged a program including vocal solos, pianologues, and violin selections. She will be assisted by Mabla Grace Roberson, soprano; Mason Stewart, baritone, and Marguerite Brown in pianologues.

KGW, Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—George Olsen's Orchestra.

KFI, Earle C. Anthony Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (468 Meters)
8:45 p. m.—Aeolian organ recital.
9 p. m.—Examiner program.
11 p. m.—Coconut Grove Orchestra.

WHN NOW SENDS NEARLY ALL DAY

Its Programs Cover Most of the 24 Hours

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 8—There is one station in this city that has longer hours and is harder working than any known for miles about. This station is WHN. It starts at 9:30 a. m. and carries through the day with but a few short intermissions until midnight. That is, the station schedule calls it midnight, but we have listened in and heard them sign off after 2 a. m. These unexpected late programs are a joy. Even the slightest formality is cast to the winds and "slapstick" radio, if we may borrow the stage term, remains supreme.

This station has been coming in lately in great shape in Boston and other cities equally distant. In fact, it comes in better in Boston than any other New York station, it is reported. Because of its location on Broadway at Forty-Fifth Street, this station is known as "The Voice of the Great White Way." The time schedule is as follows:

Daily—9:30-11 a. m., 12-1 p. m., 2:15-3:15 p. m., 3:45-5:30 p. m., 6-7 p. m.

Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, 7:30-12 p. m.; Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 9:30-12 p. m.; Sundays, 3-6 p. m., 9:30-12 p. m.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS STRESSED BETWEEN TURKEY AND POLAND

WARSAW, July 16 (Special Correspondence)On the occasion of the conclusion of a Polish-Turkish agreement, a gathering took place at the Warsaw Town Hall, at which both Polish and Turkish representatives made speeches dwelling especially on the friendly relations of the two peoples existing since the days of Poland's independence, and lasting all through the time of Poland's captivity.

The speakers reminded their audience that Turkey had never acknowledged the partition of Poland and a seat always remained reserved for the Polish ambassador who was "temporarily unable to pay his respects to the Sultan," at the gathering of the foreign diplomatic corps at the Turkish court.

A Turkish-Polish society for the promotion of mutual understanding has been formed.

LESS JUDICIAL DELAY IS URGED BY DR. GORDON

"Plain Man's Court" Recommended for Industrial Conciliation

GLASGOW, July 27 (Special Correspondence)—The directors of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce gave a lunch to the Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) of Winnipeg, Canada, who subsequently addressed the members of the chamber on the subject of "Conciliation in Industry." Dr. Gordon spoke of the work of the Council of Industry for the State of Manitoba, of which he is chairman, and said that during the past 3½ years they had dealt with 119 cases and had had 119 settlements.

Their council, he pointed out, had no power to enforce any decision; all the power they had was confined to the business of investigating. The moment an authority put into operation the power to enforce a decision then they lost their main force in bringing about a settlement. He added:

Such was the weakness in Australia, and all over the United States of America. A plain man's court was their council and it was open to any man in the street who had a grievance. The fact that in Australia, Kansas and other places in America it was a judge's court changed the whole nature of the institution and had often wrecked the legislation in these parts of the world.

In Manitoba anybody could come into their court, tell his tsory in his own way and have the whole matter conducted in an orderly, businesslike fashion. Whether a similar council would work in Britain I cannot say but would be glad to meet with any company of British men and explain to them the plan.

There is no other system in the world today that would do the business. They had not started in Australia, nor in America, and they had not got it in Great Britain, where are many of the greatest practical thinkers in the world.

POLISH ECONOMIC SITUATION SHOWS BRIGHT PROSPECTS

WARSAW, July 14 (Special Correspondence)—The expected economic crisis in Poland has set in, although its consequences thus far are less dire than were predicted by speculators who foresaw with the sanitation of the finances an end to their harvests. Certainly some banks which arose purely by reason of the inflation of the mark have gone under, some factories have had to close and others are working half time, but on the whole the unemployment in the country has not assumed alarming proportions, the cost of living has decreased, the Government is taking measures for insuring the unemployed, and there are numerous indications that the situation is under control and will not lead to economic catastrophe.

All the same disquieting news has come from Upper Silesia respecting the threatening situation in industry there produced by the action of the employers who have given notice to the workmen from July 15, and at the same time announce that they will only negotiate as to a renewal of work under condition of a lower wage and a lengthening of the working day.

The Government has sent a commission to examine the crisis and be intermediate between employers and workmen.

NEW BRIDGE FOR BRISBANE

BRISBANE, Queensl., June 20 (Special Correspondence)—The present bridge over the Brisbane River, connecting the cities of Brisbane and South Brisbane, has been built 21 years. It is the largest traffic bridge in the State but from expert data it is asserted that the bridge is now carrying its maximum capacity and an additional bridge is now a matter of extreme urgency. The Government will this week discuss the question and the issues involved.

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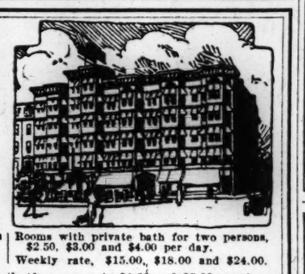

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Improved Farming Methods Enhance British Agriculture

Suffolk Experiments Prove Value of New Fertilization—Crop Outlook Bright

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 27—Excellent results have been achieved by British research workers in the improvement of pastures by the use of fertilizers. Investigations of this character are appreciated by practical farmers, who are finding that by the manuring of their grasslands along the lines indicated by experimental results, they are provided with a ready means of reducing the costs of raising live stock.

Before the war farmers showed a strong inclination to underrate the value of fertilizing their pastures; and even on those farms where such applications were given, sufficient attention was not paid to the important question of selecting the particular dressing best suited to local conditions. Today, however, the importance of the problem has been so thoroughly grasped by the county agricultural authorities that farmers, in many parts of Great Britain, can inspect practical trials, which illustrate the effects of various fertilizers on the pastures commonly met with in their own districts.

Experiments Successful

Grassland farmers in Suffolk are particularly fortunate, in that excellent demonstrations of pasture treatment are to be seen at several centers, where the soils are typical of wide areas. The large acreage of marshland grazing is a prominent agricultural feature of Suffolk and it is therefore not surprising to find that local farmers are showing keen interest in the results of trials that are now in progress on pastures bordering the River Dove, near Eye.

At this center eight plots were marked off in the autumn of 1922 and each of these has received different fertilising treatment. Significant distinctions are now to be seen in the quality of the herbage found on the various plots, which all show marked improvement over the unfertilized section of the field, which is very poor and full of rushes. Each of the plots received the same quantity of phosphate of lime per acre but the dressings were given in various forms, each being equivalent to an application of seven and one-half hundredweights per acre of high grade basic slag.

Fertilization Effective

Two plots were dressed with kainit at the rate of three hundredweight per acre in addition to the phosphatic manures. The first of these was treated with 20 per cent basic slag and the second with 30 per cent superphosphate. These two plots now show very remarkable clover development, as does a third plot, which received basic superphosphate only. At the present time, there is little to choose between these three plots.

Two other plots were dressed only with 20 per cent basic slag and 30 per cent superphosphate, respectively, but the omission of the kainit has certainly been reflected by a less marked improvement in the herbage. Nevertheless these plots are distinctly better than the remaining ones, which were treated with ground North African phosphate, Nauru phosphate and slag phosphate, respectively. As has been the case with other trials in Suffolk, insoluble phosphates have thus not proved so successful as the more soluble forms of phosphatic fertilizers.

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 20

DURING the last few years among the many changes that have taken place in the Masonic world has been the age of the candidates seeking admission to the portals. Before the war young men were not encouraged to join, except, perhaps, at the universities, and the majority of candidates for admission, outside Oxford and Cambridge, which were then the principal university centers, were mostly older men. The number of university lodges has, however, considerably increased within the past decade, with the result that many more young men have entered the Craft through those doors and this has had its influence in the ordinary or nonclass lodge.

No experienced Mason will deny the beneficial influence of a strong body of young men, trained in and working out the Masonic teachings, particularly when associated with the high teachings expected in a university or college. There was, therefore, a certain fitness when the Edinburg Academy decided to celebrate its centenary by establishing a Masonic lodge in connection with the academy, and this has just been consecrated by the Earl of Elgin, Grand Master Mason of England.

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Senior Grand Chaplain Louden, in his oration, said they felt as if Freemasonry had come at last to its own as the recognized depository of those mysteries which underlay and permeated the culture of all the ages. For while the Order was symbolically linked to architecture, they acknowledged that its tenets were rooted in the spiritual beliefs and aspirations of all the nations, particularly of ancient Greece, whose mystery religions continually reminded them of what was set forth in their ritual.

It was, therefore, peculiarly appropriate that a modern seat of learning so conspicuous as the Edinburgh Academy, which existed, among other objects, for the dissemination of that culture which the ancients had bequeathed to them, should enter the Masonic Order, and that its pupils, old and new, should be in living contact with those great truths suggested by their textbooks and symbolically presented by Freemasons.

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Lord Clyde, who was installed as the first Master, said that a school lodge was something of a novelty in Scotland, but that only made the responsibility of the members the greater, and they were determined to leave no stone unturned to achieve that end. The school had a great tradition and that tradition, it was hoped, would be brought into the service of Freemasonry in Scotland.

An interesting item of news is just to hand from New Zealand, in the fact that a representative of the great Maori race has been installed as master of a Masonic Lodge, to wit, Roore Rangiheuea in Lodge Te Awahou, Foxton. The new Master is a Europeanized Maori, and of high rank in the once famous Ngatiraukawa tribe, under the chieftianship of the famous Maori warrior, Te Rauparaha. He was educated at Te Aute College, where he matriculated, and where he won fame as an athlete, particularly in the game of Rugby football. He qualified as a first-grade interpreter, and has had much exeprience in native land court work. At present he is secretary of the Foxton Harbor Board, Foxton Fire Board and the state school committee, and is actively connected with other institutions. He was initiated in the lodge in 1920, and has filled three junior offices with marked credit. His quiet dignity and clear enunciation, backed by a studious enthusiasm, has won for him well-deserved encomius. His installation created more than usual interest, as was evidenced by the record attendance of representatives of lodges from all parts of the Province.

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Here is another interesting item, showing the universality of Masonry and its unifying influence. There has just arrived in England A. Z. Alsagoff, a member of an old Muhammadan Arab family, domiciled in Singapore for many generations, and who are well known in business and religious circles from Shanghai to Mecca, the Muhammadan holy city, where, in fact, this brother was born. Only a few years ago he was initiated in Lodge Johore Royal, the only lodge in the independent state of Johore, of which the Sultan, a Muhammadan ruler, is a Past Master. Almost immediately Alsagoff qualified as vice-president in all three Masonic institutions in England. Before leaving home he presented to his lodge a large canopy in teak, supported on pillars, of a beautiful architectural design. During his visit to England he hopes to take all the Masonic degrees possible to one of his religion.

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The Masonic members of the advertising convention, which has just concluded its session here, had a Masonic welcome the other evening at the Aldwych Club Lodge, the membership of which is composed of English publicists. In all, there were 70 representatives from overseas, including a dozen from the Publicity Lodge, No. 1000 of New York. The reading of an address from that lodge by Colver Gordon, its principal representative, was the occasion of great enthusiasm, as were the addresses delivered by Lou Holland, Charles F. Marble, of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, C. E. Woodbridge of New York, James Wright Brown, and George French of the Publicity Lodge.

The American visitors heartily cheered Lord Gisborough, Past Grand Warden of England, who, replying for the officers of the Grand Lodge of England, said he looked forward to the establishment of a league made up by the union of the two great races which spoke the same language, had the same ideals, and were guided by the same standards. That would be a real league and he was thankful it was coming fast.

When the great British Empire and the great United States of America stood side by side, the power they would wield would be worthy of those great races and worthy also of the great traditions that lay behind them. He believed that Masonry had already taken and would still continue to take a great part in effecting that union. He hoped that those two races woul.' be brothers, standing side by side, upholding the great standards of Masonic brotherhood. Lord Gisborough's speech was greeted as possibly no speech has ever been greeted at 'a Masonic gathering in this country. Led by the visitors all present rose and applauded for several minutes after he had concluded.

TASMANIA TO ERECT NEW STEEL WORKS

HOBART, Tasmania, July 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Tasmanian Iron & Steel Company with a capital of £2,500,000 proposes to erect extensive iron and steel works at Burnie on the northwest coast of Tasmania. The company has purchased extensive iron ore deposits in the Hampshire district, which have been most favorably reported upon by the government geologist. It is believed that no richer ore exists in any part of the world, and that there is practically an unlimited supply.

The whole of the huge plant will be erected at Burnie, including smelters and manufacturing plant. If the scheme is completed it is anticipated that 40,000 horsepower of electric current will be required from the state hydroelectric works, and this will mean an extension of the present power plant.

Abolition of Capital Punishment Believed to Be Near in England

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 27—The movement for the abolition of capital punishment in England goes back for more than half a century. Suffice it therefore to say that the question has been debated in the House of Commons on a number of occasions, that the majorities in favor of capital punishment have gradually decreased, and that the champions of abolition in the past have included John Bright, Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke.

With the advent of a Labor government the various societies which are working for abolition felt that the matter had emerged into the realm of practical politics. Questions addressed to members of Parliament elicited more than 100 favorable replies. A bill was prepared and accepted by the Labor Party for inclusion in the party list of private members' bills.

Practically the whole party are pledged to its support. It was introduced by George Lansbury, but it is unlikely that further parliamentary time will be available in the present session.

This bill proposes to substitute for capital punishment in cases of murder and treason a fixed sentence of penal servitude for life, in the other rare cases a discretionary sentence with penal servitude for life as the maximum. The retention of the fixed sentence for murder is considered to have advantages, as it relieves the trial judge of the responsibility of deciding on the spot the proper penalty in a particular case, without in any way fettering the subsequent action of the Home Secretary in advising a remission when a sufficient term has been served.

An innovation contained in the bill is the giving of legal effect to a recommendation to mercy by the jury. It will not affect the powers of the trial judge, but will give the prisoner the right which he does not possess at present to appeal against sentence, and the Court of Criminal Appeal will then have the right, if it thinks fit, to substitute a sentence of not less than 10 years for the fixed sentence of penal servitude for life.

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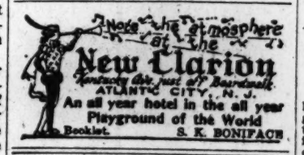
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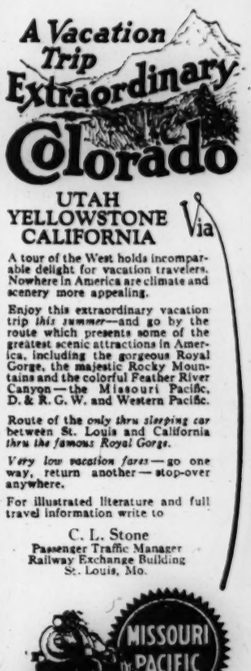
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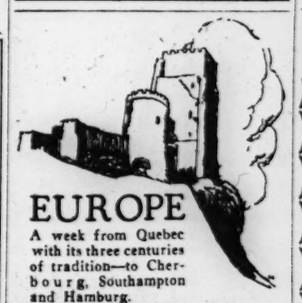
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STRONG TONE DEVELOPS IN STOCK MARKET

Various Rail Issues Touch New High Prices for Year

Reduction of the New York federal reserve rediscount rate stimulated the buying of stocks at the opening of today's New York market, giving it an unusually strong tone. General Electric advanced 3¾, and Pan-American B, Norfolk & Western, Baldwin and American Can opened about a point higher.

Rails featured the early buying, Pere Marquette common and preferred and Lackawanna each gaining about 3 points and "Nickel Plate" 1, all at new high records for the year.

Jersey Central and Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred also touched new tops, but Erie common fell back a point. Trading in these issues was stimulated by the publication of unofficial terms of the proposed "Nickel Plate" merger.

The advance in industrials was not so marked, although Kennecott, Davison Chemical, and Crucible Steel ruled about a point higher. United States Steel common touched 108 and then slipped back.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, demand sterling touching a new high at $4.52¼.

Market Irregular

Irregular tendencies appeared after the initial advance. Trading was enlivened by efforts to appraise the relative positions of stock issues of the various roads to be incorporated into the new "Nickel Plate" system.

The Pere Marquette issues fell back from their early highs but still maintained gains which reflected the attractiveness of the proposed terms of exchange. Chesapeake & Ohio common and preferred and Erie common, however, receded 1 to 2 points on the belief that the basis of exchange for these stocks might have been more favorable.

Contrasting price movements marked dealings in other rail shares, strength of Lehigh Valley, Atlantic Coast Line and Lackawanna being offset by declines of 1 to 4½ points in Pittsburgh & West Virginia issues and "Big Four."

Profit-taking was resumed in other sections of the list, causing losses of 1 to 4⅞ points in Famous Players, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe, United Fruit, and Stewart-Warner.

Call money opened at 2 per cent.

The main price tendency was upward during the early afternoon with speculative interest confined largely to the rails and industrial specialties. "Nickel Plate" extended its gain to 5½ points, while Canadian Pacific, Texas & Pacific and Delaware & Hudson moved up to new 1924 highs.

American Car & Foundry, National Lead, American Radiator and National Dairy Products advanced 2 to 3¼ points.

Bond Market Strong

Sharp rallies in all classes of bonds today measured the market's response to the reduction of the New York Federal Reserve rediscount rate to 3 per cent. The effect of the bank's action was reflected first in a flurry in Liberty bonds, which advanced ¼ to more than ½ a point, an unusually wide range for the Government's issues. The Treasury 4¼s reached a record high price at 106.

The advance offered a sharp contrast to yesterday's reaction and marked an extension of the active bidding for Libertys which began in the outside market after the announcement of the rate cut late yesterday.

Eight French issues again soared to the year's highest levels. Semi-official announcement of the proposed Nickel Plate merger terms stimulated trading in the obligations of the roads involved. Erie, Chesapeake & Ohio and Nickel Plate general bonds which will become the underlying issues of the new system were strengthened, but the road's convertible liens moved lower.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	3½%	2%
Outside com'l paper	3¼@3½	3¼@3½
Year money	4½@4¾	4½
Customers' com'l lns.	4½@5	4½
Individ. cus. col. loans	4½@5	4½@4¾

	Today	Last previous
Bar silver in New York	69⅛c	68½c
Bar silver in London	34⅜d	34⅜d
Bar gold in London	91s 4d	92s 6d
Mexican dollars	53⅛c	53⅝c
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	¼	9-32

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	72,000,000	802,000,000
Balances	28,000,000	115,000,000
F R bank credit	27,870,707	56,000,000

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	3½	Chicago	4
New York	3	St. Louis	4
Philadelphia	3½	Kansas City	4
Cleveland	4	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4	Dallas	4
Atlanta	4	San Francisco	4
Amsterdam	5	London	4
Athens	6½	Madrid	5
Berlin	10	Paris	6
Budapest	18	Prague	4½
Bucharest	6	Rome	5½
Bombay	4	Sofia	6½
Brussels	5	Stockholm	5½
Copenhagen	7	Swiss Bank	4½
Calcutta	4	Tokyo	8
Christiania	7	Vienna	12
Lisbon	9	Helsingfors	9
Warsaw	12		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Demand	$4.53⅝	$4.47⅛	$4.8648
Cables	4.52⅞	4.47⅞	4.8648
French francs	.0556¼	.0550	.193
Belgian francs	.0512	.0504	.193
Swiss francs	.1900	.1891	.193
Lire	.0450	.0433⅝	.193
Holland	.3894	.3863	.402
Sweden	.2667	.2666	.268
Norway	.1388	.1380	.268
Denmark	.1623	.1612	.268
Spain	.1344	.1347	.193
Portugal	.0290	.0295	1.08
Greece	.0179	.0177½	.193
†Austria	.014¼	.014⅛	.2026
Argentina	.3325	.3312	.4245
Brazil	.1020	.1020	.3244
Poland	.1925	.1930	.193
†Hungary	.012½	.013⅛	.203
Jugoslavia	.0125	.0123½	.193
Finland	.0252	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296	.0295	.2026
Rumania	.0045	.0045	.193
Shanghai(tael)	.7350	.7350	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5337½	.5337½	.78
Bombay	.3225	.3225	.4866
Yokohama	.4125	.4125	.4984
Uruguay	.7875	.7752	1.0342
Chile	.0993	.0978	.365
Peru	4.15	4.20	4.8665

†Per thousand.

ASSOCIATED OIL EARNINGS

Associated Oil for the six months to June 30 reports a surplus of $4,434,007 after federal taxes, interest, depreciation and depletion, equal to $1.98 share (par $25) on the $56,000,000 outstanding stock, compared with $2,258,072, or $1.41 share, on $39,755,725 stock (par $25) in the first half of 1923.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:45 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug. 8	Last Aug. 7
Adams Ex	87⅝	87⅝	27⅝	87⅝	..
Adv-Rumely	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
Ad-R pf	39	40	39	40	..
Ajax Rub	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
Alaska Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
AA Cables	100	100	100	100	100⅝
Allied C & D	77	77	76¼	76¼	76¼
AlliedC&D pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	..
Allis-Chal	54¾	55½	54¾	55	54
Am Ag Chem	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝
Am Brake	82	84¼	82	84¼	80
Am Brake pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	..
Am Can	126	126½	125¼	126⅛	125⅛
Am Can pf	116	116	116	116	116
Am Car	169½	173½	169½	173½	..
Am Chicle	223	223	223	223	..
Am&FP pt pd	116	116	115	115	116
Am&FP fl pd	115	115	113½	113½	114¾
Am Hide pf	60	60	60	60	59
Am Ice	90½	90½	90½	90½	91½
Am Int Corp	25	25¼	24½	24⅞	24⅞
Am La Fr	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Am Loco	79¾	79¾	78¾	79¼	78⅞
Am Radiator	111½	114¼	111½	114¼	111¼
Am Ship	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞
Am Smelting	69¾	69⅝	69¼	69¼	69½
Am Steel	35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼	35¾
Am Sugar	43	43	42½	42½	43¼
Am T&Cable	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	..
Am T&T	125¼	125¼	125	125	125⅛
Am W Wks	110	110	110	110	109
Am Woolen	74⅛	74⅝	74	74	74⅛
Anaconda	36⅛	36⅜	35¾	36⅜	35⅛
Armour pf	91	91	91	91	..
Asso Dry G	112¾	114	111¾	114	112⅞
Atchison	104⅝	104⅝	104⅛	104⅜	104
Atl Coast L	133¾	134½	334¼	133¼	133
Atl G&WI	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Atl Refin	84¾	85	83¾	83¾	84¼
Atl Refin pf	111	111	111	111	110⅞
Baldwin	120½	120¾	119⅝	120½	119⅝
Balt & Ohio	62⅝	63¼	62⅝	63¼	62⅞
Barnsdall A	20	20	20	20	20½
Beechnut	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	51½
Beth Steel	43½	43¾	43¼	43¾	43¼
Beth St 8%	107	107	107	107	..
Booth Fish	5	5⅜	5	5⅜	5
Br Edison	115⅝	115⅝	115¼	115¼	115
Br Man Tr	25¾	25¾	25½	25⅝	25¾
Br Man pf	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69½
Butte Cop	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Butte&Sup	17	17	17	17	17¼
Caddo Oil	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
Cal Packing	86	86	86	86	86½
Cal Pet	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	22½
Can Pac	150	151⅜	150	150½	149¾
Cen Leath	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Cen Lea pf	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
Cen of NJ	238	238	237⅜	237⅜	237
Cerro de P	45¼	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	45¼
Chandler M	48⅛	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
Ches&Ohio	90½	91⅜	89	89⅝	90⅞
Ches&O pf	107¼	107¼	106¼	106¼	107½
Chi&Alt pf	12	12	12	12	11⅞
Chi&E Ill pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	..
Chi Grt W	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
ChiGtW pf	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
ChiM&StP	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞
ChiM&SP pf	25	25	24¾	25	24¾
Chi & NW	62	62¼	62	62¼	62
Chi Y Cab	47¾	48½	47¾	48½	47⅞
Chi R I	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	32⅞
ChiStP&Om	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅛
Chile Cop	31⅞	32¼	31⅞	32¼	31⅞
CCC & StL	130	130	130	130	..
Cluett Pea	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Colo F & I	52¾	52¾	51¾	51⅞	52⅝
Col Gas	41⅛	41⅛	39⅞	39⅞	40⅞
Com Inv	40	40½	40	40½	39
Com Inv pf	100	100	100	100	..
Com Sol B	48	48½	48	48½	48
Congoleum	51	52⅞	49½	52⅞	51¼
Con Gas	70⅝	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛	70½
Con Textile	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
Cont Can	57½	57⅞	57	57⅞	57¼
Cont Can pf	110½	110½	110¼	110½	111
Cont Ins	97	97	97	97	..
Corn Prod	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	32¾
Cosden Co	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
Crex	31½	31½	31	31	..
Crucible	54½	54½	53¾	53¾	53½
Cuba Cane	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
Cuba C pf	61½	61⅞	61	61¼	61¼
Cuban Am S	30⅜	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	30⅝
Cuyamel F	52¾	53½	52½	53¼	53⅝
Dan Boone	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	13
Davison	54½	55⅝	54	55	53⅞
Del Lac&W	129¾	139⅞	137½	138	137
Del & Hud	125⅝	126	125½	126	125
Dome Mines	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝
Dupont	129¾	129¾	128½	128⅞	129½
Duques pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	..
East Kodak	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	..
Eaton Axle	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
Elec Bat	58	58	58	58	58½
Erie	33⅛	33⅜	31¾	31½	33½
Erie 1 pf	41⅞	42⅛	41	42⅛	41⅜
Erie 2 pf	40¼	41½	40⅝	41⅛	..
Ex Buffet	21	21	20¾	26¾	21⅞
Fairbanks	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	..
Famous Pl	82½	82½	80½	80½	83¼
Fed M&S pf	48⅝	48⅝	48	45⅝	48⅝
Fidelity Ins	135	135	135	135	..
Fisher Bdy	192	192	192	192	..
Fleischmann	70¼	71¼	69½	70	73
Foundation	76	78	75	77⅞	70⅞
Freeport Tex	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¾	79⅞
Gen Asphalt	42¾	42¾	42½	42½	42½
Gen Baking	113¾	116	113¾	116	113½
Gen Electric	279	279¼	274½	278	273½
Gen Motor	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
Gen M 7%	97	97	97	97	..
Gen Pet	42⅞	42⅞	42½	42¾	43¾
Gen Refract	34	34	34	34	..
Gimbel Bros	53	53	53	53	..
Gimbel B pf	102	102	102	102	..
Glidden	10	10	9¾	9¾	..
Gold Dust	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	39
Goldwyn Pic	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	..
Goodrich	22⅜	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	22½
Goodrich pf	79	79	79	79	78⅛
Goodyear pf	54	54⅞	54	54	54
Granby	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Gt Nor pf	65⅝	66¼	65½	66¼	65⅞
Gulf Mobile	19	19	19	19	18⅞
Gulf & M pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	68
Gulf Steel	73	73⅛	72½	73⅛	74¼
Hartman	37	37	37	37	36½
Mupp Motor	13½	13½	13½	13½	..
Ill Central	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
Ill CentpfA	110½	110½	110½	110¼	110
Indiahoma	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Indian Refin	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½	6¼
Ind Oil&Gas	8	8	8	8	7⅞
Inspiration	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	26½
Interbor RT	30	30¼	30	30¼	29⅞
Int Business	97⅜	97⅜	96⅞	96⅞	96
Int Comb	26	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
Int Harv	92¾	95¼	92¾	95	93¾
Int M Mar	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
Int M M pf	38¼	38¼	37¼	38	37⅞
Int Nickel	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17¼
Int Paper	53¾	53¾	53¼	53⅝	53½
Int Tel&Tel	74½	74½	73¾	73¾	..
Invincible	12	12¼	12	12¼	12
Jordan M	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	30½
Kelly Sprg	15½	15½	15½	15½	14⅞
Kennecott	46¾	47	46½	47	45⅞
Keystone T	2	2	2	2	2
Kinney	75	75	75	75	75
Lehigh Val	50	51¼	49⅝	51	50
Lima Loco	61⅛	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	62
Loews Inc	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝
Loft Inc	6½	6½	6½	6½	..
Loose-W Bis	63¾	63¾	63	63	64¼
Louis & Nsh	97¾	99¼	97¾	99¼	97⅝
Mack Truck	95	95	94½	94¾	94¼
MackT 1 pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	100¼
Magma Cop	33¼	34	33¼	34	33
Mallinson	23¼	23½	23	23	24½
Man E Sup	42⅛	43⅞	42	43⅞	42
Man El ing	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44½
Mid S pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Maracaibo	30	30	30	30	29⅝
Mar S R p pf	46½	46½	46½	46½	..
Marland Oil	31½	31¾	31¼	31¼	31⅝
Mart-Parry	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	32¼
Maxwell A	51¾	51¾	50½	50¾	51
Maxwell B	12⅛	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	12
May Dept St	91	91½	91	91½	90½
Mex Seabd	21	21	21	21	30¾
Mex Seab ctf	20½	20¾	20½	20¾	20⅝
Miami Cop	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	23½
Mid St Oil	1½	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
Min&SSM	42	42	42	42	42
Mo K&T	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	14¾
Mo K&T pf	43	43½	43	43⅝	42¾
Pac G & E	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Pac Oil	48¾	48¾	48	48⅛	48⅛
Pack Mot	11¾	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
Packard pf	100	100	100	100	99⅞
Pan-Am Pet	56½	56⅝	55¾	55½	56
Pan-Am B	56	56⅛	55⅛	55⅝	54⅞
Par & B st	1	1	1	1	1
Penn RR	44⅞	45⅛	44⅞	45	44⅞
Penn Seabd	2	2⅛	2	2	2
Peoples Gas	101½	101½	101½	101½	101
Park & Til	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	28⅞
Pere Marq	66⅝	68⅞	66¾	66½	65⅛
Pere Mar pf	76	77	74¾	75	73¾
Pere Mar pr	85¼	85¼	84	84	83¾
Phil Co	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	50⅛
Phila Read	50	50¼	49¼	49¾	49¾
Phil Read ct	49½	49½	49½	49½	..
Phillips J	69	72	69	72	..
Phillips Pet	35⅛	35¼	34½	34⅝	35⅝
Pitt Ut pfct	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	..
Pierce-Ar	11¼	11¼	10¾	10¾	10¾
Pierce-A pf	32½	33¼	32½	32	32½
Pierce Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	2
Pierce O pf	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	..
Pitts Coal	58	58	58	58	..
Pitts-Util pf	13½	13½	13	13¼	13¼
Pitts & W V	63	63	60¼	61	62⅝
PittWVa pf	100	101	100	101	102
Postum C	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55
Pressed Stl	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41
Pressed Stpf	70	70	69½	69½	70
Prod & Ref	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	31½
Pub Serv	57⅝	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝	57⅞
Pub Ser rts	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
Pullman	128⅝	129⅝	128	129	128⅝
Punta Sug	50½	50½	50½	50½	50
Pure Oil	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼	23¼
Ry Steel Sp	118½	120½	118½	120½	118½
Ray Copper	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅞
Reading	61½	61⅞	61⅝	61⅝	61⅛
Reading 2 pf	36	36	36	36	36
Reading rts	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	22⅞
Rem Type	41½	41½	41	41	..
Replogle Stl	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	12
Repub Stl	47¼	47½	47¼	47½	47¼
Reynolds Sp	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼
Royal Dutch	43⅝	44	43½	44	43⅝
Rossia Ins	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	95⅛
St L & S F	25⅝	25⅝	24⅞	25	25
St L&SF pf	52¼	52½	52¼	52⅝	52¼
St L So W	41⅝	41¾	41⅝	41⅝	42½
StL SoW pf	69¼	69¼	68⅝	68⅝	69¼
Seadb A L	14½	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	14½
Seabd AL pf	29½	29⅝	29	29	29
Sears Roe	103⅝	104½	103⅛	104½	103
Seneca Cop	2	2	2	2	..
Shell Union	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Simmons	25½	25½	25½	25½	25¼
Simms Pet	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Sinclair	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Skelly Oil	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛
Sloss Shef	66½	66½	66	66	66⅝
So P R Sug	70	70	70	70	..
So Pacific	95	95	94½	94⅞	94½
So Railway	63¾	64	63¾	63⅞	64
So Ry pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	75⅝
Mo Pacific	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	18⅛
Mo Pac pf	48⅜	48½	48	48½	47⅞
Mont Pow	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅞
Mont Ward	34⅛	34⅜	34	34⅛	34
Moon Motor	21½	21½	21½	21½	21⅞
Mother Lode	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
Nat Biscuit	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61½
Na Dairy Pr	36½	38	36⅝	38	36
Nat Enamel	22	22	20¾	20¾	..
Nat eLad	154¼	157⅜	153½	157	154¼
NatRyMx2pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
Navada-Con	14	14	14	14	13⅞
New Or Tex	106⅜	106⅜	106	106	..
NY Air Br	41⅝	42	41	41	42
NY Central	106⅝	107⅜	106⅝	107¼	106⅜
NYC&StL	109⅜	114½	109	114½	109
NYC&StLpf	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼	89¼
NYNH&H	27⅛	27¼	26⅝	27¼	27
NY Ont & W	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20½
Nor & West	126	126⅛	125	125⅞	125⅛
North Am	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	26¾
North Pac	64⅝	64⅞	64½	64⅞	63⅞
Okla Prod	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Onyx Hos	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
Otis Steel	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
Sta Oil Cal	59⅛	59m	58¾	59⅛	58⅞
Sta Oil NJ	36	36⅛	36	36⅛	36
Sta O NJ pf	118½	118½	118¼	118½	118⅝
StPlGlass	31⅝	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	31
StPl Gl pf	89	89	89	89	..
Stew-Warn	53	53	51	51¼	53¼
Stan Gas	36⅛	36¼	36	36¼	35⅞
*Studemaker	37¾	37⅞	37½	37¾	38⅝
Sub Boat	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
Super Oil	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
SuperSteel	28	28	28	28	..
SherWil pf	104	104	104	104	104
Sweets Co	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
Telautogrph	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8⅞
Tenn Cop	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Tex Co	40¾	41	40¾	41	40¾
TexGulfSul	74⅛	74¼	73½	73¾	73¾
Tex & Pac	34	34¾	33⅝	34⅝	33½
TexPacCoal	8½	9½	9¼	9¼	..
Timken	35	35⅝	35	35¼	35
Trans Oil	5	5	4¾	4¾	5
Under Type	38	38	38	38	..
Un Pacific	142½	142⅞	142¼	142⅞	142
Un Pac pf	75⅝	75¾	75Z	75¾	75⅝
Un Tk Car	117	117	117	117	116¼
Uni Alloy Stl	25	25	25	25	..
Uni Fruit	220	220	216	218¾	220⅞
Uni Ry Inv	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	19
UniRyIn pf	47m	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	47
US Dist Cor	29¼	29½	29	29⅝	29⅝
USCIPipe	101¼	101¼	98	98	100⅝
Hoffman rts	¼	¼	¼	¼	..
US Ind Alco	73¾	73¾	72½	73	72⅞
US Rubber	31¼	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
US Rub pf	85½	85¾	85½	85¾	85
US Smelt	29⅝	29½	29⅝	29½	29
US D Cor pf	118	118	117¾	117¾	118
US Steel	108	108	107½	107⅞	107¼
US Steel pf	121¼	121¼	121⅛	121⅛	121⅜
Utah Cop	890½	80½	80⅛	80½	80¼
Utah Secur	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	29⅜
Va Ry&Pow	61	61½	61	62½	61
Vanadium	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	24
Wabash	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅛
Wabash pf A	43⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	52⅞
Weber&Heil	15¼	15¼	15	15	15½
Wells-Fargo	42	42¼	41¾	42¼	..
West Md	13	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	13⅜
West Md pf	21	21½	20¾	21½	20½
West Pac	21½	21½	21½	21½	21⅛
West Pac pf	70¾	70¾	70	70	70
West Pen pf	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	..
Westing A B	93	93	93	93	..
Westing Elec	64⅛	64⅝	64⅛	64⅝	64½
Wheeling LE	15	15	14½	14½	14⅝
Wheeling pf	26	26½	24¾	.25	24¾
White Eagle	24	24	24	24	24
Willys Over	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½	8⅜
Willys-O pf	68½	68½	67¾	68⅛	68
Wilson & Co	6¾	7½	6¾	7½	6⅛
Wilson pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	12½
Woolworth*	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111½
Wor Pump	27	27	27	27	27⅛
Wright Aero	12½	12½	12½	12½	..
Wrigley Co	40½	40½	40½	40½	40
Yellow Cab	55⅝	56½	55⅝	56	55¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights.

NEW YORK CURB

INDSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	1 pm.
100	Allied Packing	5½	5½	5½
100	Am Cotton pf	97	97	97
100	Am Gas & El pf	45¾	45¾	45¾
10	Om Light & Tr	129	129	129
100	Arch Dan Midlnd	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
120	Bordn's Con Milk	129	125	128½
600	Brooklyn City RR	14	13⅞	13⅞
200	Centrif C I Pipe	30	30	30
100	Chicago Nipple A	36	36	36
100	Chic Nipple B T	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
325	Comwlth Pr Corp	92½	90½	92
100	Doehler Die Castg	18½	18½	18½
4000	Dubilier C & R	44⅝	41¼	42¼
100	Du Pont Motor	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Durant Motors	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝
40	Elec B & Sh pf	102	101⅝	101⅝
900	Gen Motors new	59⅝	59¼	59⅛
300	Gillette Saf Raz	296	291	196
500	Hazeltine Corp	25	24¼	24½
100	Heyden Chemical	2	2	2
300	Hud & Manhattan	21¼	21	21
500	Lehigh Power Sec	76¼	75½	76
14100	Lehigh V Coal Co	41½	40⅞	41
75	Leh V Coal Sales	83½	82½	82¼
10	New Jersey Zinc	155¼	155¼	155¼
50	New York Tel pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
100	Omnib Corp ctf wi	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Pyrene Mfg	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
900	Radio Corp	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	do pf	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	do new	26⅝	26	26⅝
300	do pf new	43	42⅞	43
500	Rky Mtn Sm&Ref	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	do pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3700	Rova Radio ctf	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝
200	Silica Gel Prod ctf	21	20½	20½
100	Tenn El Pow	36	36	36
100	do 2d pf	65	65	65
300	United Bakeries	84	83½	83½
100	do pf	94	94	94
300	Un Gas&Elec new	33½	33	33½
500	Ward Bak Corp B	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
1300	Ware Radio Corp	18⅝	17⅝	18½
30	Burghs Add Mch	55	55	55
100	Chatterton & Sons	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Chatterton pf	12	12	12
20	Comwlth Pow pf	80	79	80
100	Curtiss Aero pf ctf	6	6	6
300	Film Inspection	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Red Silk Hosiery	41	41	41
200	Stand Pub	25½	25⅜	25⅜
	STANDARD OILS			
700	Ang American Oil	15⅛	15	15
20	Cumberland Pipe	145½	145½	145½
10	Eureka Pipe Line	65½	65½	65½
100	Humble Oil	35¾	35¾	35¾
270	Imp Oil Can	104	103½	103½
20	Indiana P L	90	90½	90½
1300	International Pet	19½	19⅛	19⅛
600	Penn Mex Fuel	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
520	Prairie O & G	215	212½	214½
150	Prairie P L	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
10	Solar Ref	185	185	185
20	Southern P L	93½	93½	93½
2100	Stand Oil of Ind	58¼	57⅝	58⅜
400	Stand Oil Kan	38⅜	38½	38½
400	Stand Oil Ken	114¼	114	114
10	Stand Oil of Neb	244	244	244
600	Stand Oil N Y	40¼	39¾	39¾
2000	Vaccum Oil	64½	64	64½
	INDEPENDENT OILS			
400	Carib Syndicate	3¾	3¾	3¾
70	Cities Service	144	143½	143½
300	Cities Svc B ctfs	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Cities Svc B ctfs	74¼	74¼	74¼
4500	Creole Synd	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
100	Gulf Oil	59½	59½	59½
6800	Lago Pet	4¾	4⅝	4¾
400	Livingston Pet	2	2	2
20100	Mutual Oil ctfs	11½	11⅛	11⅜
100	New Eng Fuel	41¾	41¾	41¾
600	N M & Ar Ld Co	65⅝	65¾	65⅝
100	Pennok Oil	13½	13½	13½
3300	Red Banks Oil nw	54⅝	50½	53¾
4500	Royal Canadian	6½	6¼	6½
100	Salt Creek Cons	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
300	Salt Creek Prod	23½	23½	23½
100	Turman Oil	2	2	2
700	Wilcox Oil	5	4⅞	5
1100	Canario Copper	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3700	Cons Copper Min	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
1100	Kay Copper	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛

WESTINGHOUSE MAINTAINING ITS POSITION

Unfilled Orders Increased—Radio Business Assured—Foreign Developments

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Westinghouse Electric continues to take on substantial new business as the present fiscal year, begun April 1, progresses. While most industrial corporations have suffered a lull in orders, the business of Westinghouse, owing to the diversified and balanced lines of its operations, has fared well.

In the first three months of the current fiscal year to June 30, bookings exceeded $40,000,000, as compared with $37,300,000 in the previous quarter. Although this was about $7,000,000 less than bookings of the corresponding period of 1923, it is considered satisfactory for the current year.

In the quarter ended June 3 the company billed out approximately $41,000,000, about $3,500,000 less than in the preceding quarter, but about $5,000,000 better than in the corresponding period of 1923.

Unfilled orders have remained constant. They are now around $61,000,000, approximately, the same as at the close of the fiscal year, March 31, and about $10,000,000 above those of April 1, 1923.

Ample Working Capital

There is no material change in the working capital position of Westinghouse since March 31, when the working capital was around $126,000,000. This is ample to protect the company's operations at peak production of heavy apparatus, which is often more than a year in process.

While this year's net earnings of Westinghouse are not expected to equal those of the last fiscal year, they will compare favorably. For the year ended March 31, 1924, net income after depreciation and inventory adjustments totaled $16,125,302, equivalent to $8.98 a share on the combined 1,795,503 shares of preferred and common stock. This compared with net of $12,263,485, or $8.19 a share, on the 1,496,253 shares of combined stock outstanding March 31, 1923.

Assets Increase

Westinghouse entered the current fiscal year with current assets, including $80,000,000 inventory, of $153,209,401, which after applying proceeds from the sale of additional common stock, were equal to more than six times the current liabilities. The increase in working capital over the previous year was more than $37,000,000, while the inventory increase was about $11,000,000.

Both issues of the company's capital are $50 par value and both share alike after payment of $3.50 a share on each.

It should be recalled, in connection with increased capital of the company, that in June of this year the authorized common capital was increased from $121,000,000 to $196,000,000. Including the $17,955,000 common offered to both common and preferred holders and the $10,773,000 representing 1 per cent stock dividend to common and preferred holders, outstanding common, is $114,504,450.

Position in Radio Field

Of the general electrical business in the United States, Westinghouse can count on better than 12 per cent of the total business. In the next five years, the consumption of electric power is expected to double. By 1940, it is the opinion of engineers that consumption will double that of 1930.

The company has, through its basic radio patents, turned in during the combination which formed Radio Corpoartion, an assured position in the radio field. Westinghuse radio products have been standardized and sales have steadily increased.

Westinghouse probably produces a little more than 15 per cent of total electric lamps produced in the country.

Foreign Interests

At the close of last year, Westinghouse took a forward step in the formation of the Japanese electrical combination. The Mitsubishi Electric Co. was formed with capital of $7,500,000, to produce electrical goods and turbines in Japan. The new Japanese company secured all the Japanese patent rights of Westinghouse, while Westinghouse International Co. became the licensee of the Japanese patents for the rest of the world.

Through the abrogation of the old Metropolitan-Vickers agreement, large foreign areas are opened to Westinghouse for individual development.

The company has sent salesmen into India and other territories to book business to be directly manufactured by Westinghouse. This gives the company the manufacturing profit on goods sold in the newly opened territory.

CONTINUED BIG OUTPUT OF OIL

Larger Amount of Settled Production and Smaller Rate of Flush

There is a larger amount of settled oil production and a smaller proportion of flush production than ever before in the history of the oil industry, indicating that the present heavy output can be expected to continue, according to a survey by the Petroleum Division of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. It also states that there is no new production in sight in northern Texas, where a great deal was expected early in the year.

Wallace E. Pratt of Houston, reporting on the prospects for new major pools in that region, says: "At the beginning of the year the prospect of obtaining additional production in fields of the Powell-Mexia type in northeast Texas appeared exceedingly promising to nearly every man in the industry who had informed himself of existing conditions.

"Today the situation may be said to be exactly reversed. There is no new production in sight in that part of Texas considered most promising for new production this year, and it now seems very unlikely that much new production will be developed in this area before the end of 1924. At present there is certainly no indication of a new Powell being discovered in northeast Texas in 1924."

The general outlook for production is discussed by James O. Lewis of Tulsa, Okla., who says: "The most striking fact is that we have been left, as an aftermath of the eight major pools culminating in 1923, with a larger quantity of settled production and a smaller percentage of flush production than ever before in oil history. By settled production is meant not only production of wells actually producing, but the oil from proved locations and small discoveries that can be expected the next few months, as well as imports from Mexico.

"When we look around, there is an exceeding small percentage of the oil that can be called flush production and which can be expected to show much decline in the next few months."

R. S. McFarland of Tulsa describes the Stroud oil field as an exceptional Wilcox pool, saying: "Present production of the field is approximately 25,000 barrels daily from 18 wells, and there are 40 wells drilling in the field. The flush production is holding up remarkably well. If present drilling is continued without interruption, the pool will be one of the largest producers in Oklahoma in 1924."

Results from drilling of new wells in the Burbank field following the last Osage sale are disappointing, says Mr. Lewis, discussing the drainage in the Burbank pool. He adds: "Not only do the wells show low initial production as compared with initial production on adjacent quarter sections, but also they show low gas pressure. The wells do not make lively flows, and the oil does not stand high in the hole. In the parlance of the oil man, it is evident that the head has been blown off the field."

BOND PRICES ATTAIN NEW HIGH FOR YEAR INDEX NUMBER SHOWS

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The bond index number, based on the average price and yields of 40 corporation bonds, including 10 high and 10 second-grade investment railroad bonds, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, reached a new high price level for the year in July at 75.81, up 1.22 from June. This is also the highest since October, 1922, when the figure reached 75.96. The highest since the index was started, in 1914, was reached in January, 1917, at 81.91.

In July all classes of bonds made substantial gains. Public utility issues led with a gain of 1.87; high-grade railroads were next, gaining 1.38, followed by second-grade railroad bonds with a gain of 1.09 and industrials gaining 47 cents.

As the United States is experiencing the easiest money market since the war, and at the moment there is nothing in sight to disturb these conditions, many experts predict a continuation of the rise in bond prices.

OFFICIAL COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—The crop reporting board of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates from the reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians and co-operating state boards— or departments—of agriculture and extension departments that the condition of the cotton crop on Aug. 1 was 67.4 per cent of a normal, as compared with 68.5 per cent on July 16, 1924, 71.2 per cent on June 25, 1924, and 67.2 per cent on July 25, 1923.

Judging from the relation of condition on July 25 and Aug. 25 to final yields in former years the condition of 67.4 per cent on Aug. 1 indicates a yield per acre of about 146.3 pounds, and a total production of about 12,351,000 bales of 500 pounds gross.

Last year production was 10,128,478 bales, two years ago 9,761,871, three years ago 7,953,641, and four years ago 13,439,603 bales.

Average production for the five years, 1910 to 1914, was 14,259,231 bales.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Cotton prices broke about $4 a bale on the government report, which was considered quite bearish. It is understood, however, that the market is full of orders to buy on a scale down.

BETTER TONE TO DRY GOODS TRADE

Bradstreet's summary of local trade conditions says:

Woolens for men's and women's wear are quiet, but prices are firm, with advances reported in certain lines of women's wear. Dry goods houses report a better tone to business, and orders for late delivery are improving. Collections are slow.

Manufacturers of men's and women's garments report business dull. Dress manufacturers report business very dull, and collections slow. The retail trade is quiet. The wool market is more active than for several months past, and conditions as a whole are improved. Prices are firm with a tendency to increase.

PENNOK OIL INCOME

The Pennok Oil Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1924, net income of $342,990 after depreciation and depletion charges, but before the preferred dividend and taxes, equal to 91 cents a share, of $10 par on the $3,750,000 capital stock outstanding, compared with a net income of $311,280, or 84 cents a share in the March, 1924, quarter.

STEEL PRODUCTION GAINS

SHARON, Pa., Aug. 8—Steel production here gained 10 per cent this week. American Sheet & Tin Plate started six of its eight sheet mills at Farrell on a 70 per cent basis. Carnegie started another open hearth furnace, while American Steel & Wire reports increased orders.

CONTINENTAL CAN EXPECTS INCREASE OVER 1923 VOLUME

The volume of business with Continental Can this year is expected to be 15 per cent greater than that of 1923, when net earnings for the common stock were equivalent to $9.21 a share. Earnings this year will run between $11 and $12 a share.

The 5 per cent stock dividend inaugurated in January of this year is expected to be continued, and action will be taken either at the December meeting or the January, 1925, meeting. It is believed in some quarters that something more than the $4 cash and 5 per cent common stock dividend will be forthcoming for the holders of the common shares.

The company is in a remarkable financial position. It has no funded debt. At the close of the first quarter, working capital stood at close to $10,000,000, with current liabilities amounting to only about $900,000. This is the peak of the borrowing season, and while heavy shipments have drawn upon cash, the payments by canners later will completely re-adjust the cash position.

The company is particularly fortunate in that its tin plate mills are in a position to supply about 65 per cent of the tin plate requirements.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL

Net profits of the International Nickel Company for the quarter ended June 30, after charges, depreciation and all taxes, totaled $389,698, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to 14 cents a share on the common stock (par $25), as compared with $204,802, or 4 cents a share, in the corresponding quarter of 1923.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION

(Subsidiaries)

June:	1924	1923
Gross earnings	$839,317	$792,831
Net earnings	416,589	382,215
Twelve months:		
Gross earnings	10,875,943	9,479,721
Net earnings	5,267,865	4,843,280

DIAMOND MATCH EARNINGS

with $903,732, or $5.32 a share in the The Diamond Match Company reports net income of $898,625 or $5.29 a share on the outstanding capital stock, in the first six months of the year, compared

ANGLO-ONTARIO MINES

LONDON, Aug. 8—The attempt to induce the public to subscribe to a $750,000 Anglo-Ontario mines offering has been abandoned.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Department of Commerce figures show an output of sewing machines in 1923 valued at $45,904,064, an increase of 28.9 per cent over 1921, the last census year.

The Dominican Government is reported to be negotiating for a loan of $10,000,000 or more to retire outstanding 5 per cent and 5½ per cent bonds and for other government purposes. Interest rate may be 5 per cent or 5½ per cent.

Stockholders of Wells, Fargo & Co. have approved a plan to reduce stock from $12,000,000 to $240,000 by reducing par from $50 to $1, and to distribute $5 in cash and two-fifths of a share of American Railway Express Co. now held, for each share of Wells, Fargo stock. The last distribution of assets of Wells, Fargo & Co. was in Femruary, 1923, when the stock was reduced from $100 to $50 par, by payment in cash out of capital assets of $50 a share.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:45 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug. 8	Last Aug. 7
Am Pneu	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
Am Sugar	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	43⅞
Am Sug pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	88⅞
Am T & T	125½	125⅝	125	125⅝	125¼
Am Woolen	74⅝	74⅝	74¼	74½	74⅝
Am Wool pf	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝	101⅝
Anaconda	36⅝	36⅝	35⅞	36⅝	35⅝
Aris Com	11	11⅝	11	11⅛	11
Art Metals	13	13	13	13	..
Bos Elev	72	72	71⅝	72	72
Bos El pf	90	90	90	90	90
Cal & Aris	52½	52¼	52¼	52½	52
Cal & Hecla	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17½
Cliff Min	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
Cop Range	27⅛	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	27⅞
East Butte	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
E Mass Ry	20	20	20	20	19
E Mass pf A	33	33	33	33	33
Ed Elec	183½	184	183½	184	183⅞
Gen Elec	278	278½	277⅝	277⅝	278½
Hardy	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24½
Isle Royale	17	17	17	17	16¾
Libby McN	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Loew's The	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
Mass Gas	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
MassGas pf	63	63½	63	63½	63
Mergenthaler	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
MissRivPw	29	29	29	29	29
Mohawk	34	34	33½	33½	34
Nat Leath	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
*N Cornelia	21½	21¾	21½	21¾	22
New Dom	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
N E So Mills	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
N E So M pf	51	51	51	51	..
N E Tel	107½	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
NY NH&H	27	27¼	26⅝	27¼	27
Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
Old Colony	90¾	91	90	90	91
Old Domin	24	24	23¼	23½	24½
Pacific Mills	81½	81½	81½	81½	8
Pere Marq	66⅛	68	66¼	66⅝	65¾
Punta Sug	50⅜	51¼	50⅜	51¼	49⅞
Quincy Min	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
St Mary Lnd	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36
Swift & Co	106⅜	106⅞	106⅝	106½	107
Swift Inter	23¼	23¼	23	23	23
United Fruit	221	221	221	221	221
Un Shoe	38½	48¼	48½	48¾	48⅝
US Smelt	29½	29½	29½	29½	..
US Smelt pf	45	45	44½	45	44½
US Steel	108	108	108	108	107¼
Ventura Oil	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21⅝	21⅝
Walworth	17⅛	17½	17½	17½	..
Warren B	37	37⅛	36⅝	37	36¾
Westinghous	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	64⅝
BONDS					
Lib 3½s	101.	101.	101.	101.	101.2
Lib 2d 4¼s	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.04
Lib 3d 4¼s	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4
Lib 4 4¼s	102.4	102.18	102.4	102.18	102.10
Atl Gulf 5s	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½
Hood Ru 7s	101½	101½	101½	101½	..
Miss Riv 5s	97¼	97¼	96½	96½	96¾
Swift 5s	96	96	96	96	..
West T&T 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	..

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Advance	1⅛	1	1
Arkansas Nat Gas	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Bagdad Silver	.09	09	.09
Carib	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Bri. Amn	.79	.79	.79
Carib	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Crystal Cop	.90	.87	.90
Gt. Del Norte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Harmill	.25	.21	.25
Hecla Divide	.09	.09	.09
Iron Cap	3½	3½	3½
Jerome Verde Dev	.95	.95	.95
Mutual	.11⅛	.11⅛	.11⅛
Ohio Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Paymaster	.32	.30	.32
Radio	5½	5½	5½
Trinity	.28	.28	.28
Tono Mining	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
United Verde Ext	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
Verde Central Copper	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
W. Comstock	.63	.60	.60
Warrior Mark	.34	.34	.34

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., N. Y. & Boston)

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	28.25	28.50	27.60	27.75	28.09
Dec.	27.53	27.85	27.00	27.10	27.41
Jan.	27.45	27.78	26.99	27.08	27.28
Mar.	27.69	27.95	27.10	27.27	27.50
May	27.70	28.00	27.35	27.38	27.63

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	15.96	16.13	15.96	16.13	15.85
Dec.	15.65	15.65	15.65	15.65	15.53
Jan.	15.65	15.72	15.62	15.72	15.52
Mar.	15.58	15.63	15.58	15.63	15.45
May	15.45	15.53	15.45	15.53	15.32

Spots 1738, up 11. Tone at close, steady. Sales: (British), 5000; (American), 3700 bales.

GRAIN PRICES RISE IN CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—Corn made a rapid upturn in value today as a result of active buying due to the government figures on the corn crop outlook. Opening quotations, which ranged from 1⅛@2¼c higher, December 1.04½@1.05, were followed by an irregular advance of more than 3 cents a bushel in some cases.

Wheat at first tended downward in price, being affected by a decline in Liverpool quotations and by a slightly bearish construction placed on the United States Government crop report as to wheat. After opening unchanged to 1c lower, September 1.28⅝@1.29 and December 1.32½@1.33, wheat rose all around to well above yesterday's finish.

Oats sympathized with corn. Starting unchanged to ⅞c higher, September 49⅛@49¼c, oats later showed gains of 1 cent or more.

Provisions rose with corn and hogs.

YOUNGSTOWN CO. SALES INCREASE

YOUNGSTOWN, Aug. 8—President Campbell of The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company points out an encouraging indication in the release of substantial tonnages of steel rails to mills by railroads. Carriers are also buying equipment and steel cars in a larger way. Activity is giving more strength to heavier steel products, such as bars and plates.

Active merchant bar capacity in the Mahoning Valley is at the highest rate this week in the last two months.

Feeling grows that rolled steel products are being quoted too low by mills, which plan to take advantage of the earliest opportunity to mark up quotations.

DIVIDENDS

Imperial Oil, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly 75 cents dividend, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Cabot Manufacturing Company, of Brunswick, Me., has passed the quarterly dividend due at this time. Three months ago $1 was paid.

Consumers Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred, payable Aug. 20 to stock of record Aug. 11.

The Border City Manufacturing Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 6, the rate being the same as for the previous quarter.

RUSH TO BUY RUBBER

LONDON, Aug. 8—In consequence of the reduced crude rubber output a rush of American orders has taken place in this market. Cables are reported to be arriving hourly. One important firm has contracted for 1925 at 15d, and for 1926 at 18d.

YOUNGSTOWN WAGE PAYMENTS

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 8—The July wage disbursement here was $53,000, less than that for June, and $600,000 under July, 1923, despite the dullness. For the seven months ended July 31, the total wage disbursement was $45,000,000, compared with $43,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1923.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT SOLD

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The stock exchange membership of William Southern has been sold to Isaac Hilliard for $81,000. The price is unchanged from the last previous sale.

STANDARD OIL OF CALIFORNIA

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—Standard Oil of California has leased 5000 acres of wildcat territory on the San Emidio ranch, 35 miles southwest of Bakersfield, Calif., and will start drilling Sept. 15.

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BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

SEES EUROPEAN TRADE REVIVAL

Belgian Banker Predicts Return of Confidence After Final Settlement

PARIS, Aug. 8—A reparations settlement by the fall, thereafter a revival of confidence and business, then with stabilization of currencies a situation such as was witnessed in Germany, Austria, Hungary and Poland once they abandoned the policy of inflation— this is what Emil Francqui, president of the powerful Société Générale in Belgium, believes will happen. Yet he is confident that Europe will finally overcome her difficulties. In four or five years, he says, she should be sound financially and economically.

M. Francqui was Belgium's representative on the Dawes committee of experts and played a leading rôle in its labors. He visited Germany in company with his colleagues and says that while there he found prices appalling. He thinks Germany made a vital mistake in stabilizing her currency at one bound. She should have let the old and the new currencies go on together and the new one only gradually swallow the old. He put it somewhat thus:

Confidence Lacking

"The man who was earning 2,000,000,000,000 or 3,000,000,000,000 paper marks a day was suddenly asked to accept two or three rentenmarks—I speak generally, of course, in rough figures. He refused, because he could not believe that the latter equaled the former. So they had to give him five or six rentenmarks. Result, the cost of production became prohibitive."

But that is not the sole reason of the crisis, according to M. Francqui. The trouble is at bottom a lack of confidence. Bills drawn by the biggest firms in Germany on the biggest banks go begging for endorsements before they can be discounted.

In Brussels, where German paper to the value of 100,000,000 francs would be discounted formerly, any day, by a single bank, now 100,000 francs is the average transaction. The lack of confidence extends throughout Europe.

American Financing Needed

Stabilization will come slowly, according to M. Francqui. As for returning to the old parities, it seems to be his opinion that to insist on that might be unwise. The parity of the French franc, he says, is after all a convention and in the course of its history its value in gold has been changed more than once.

But before Europe can regain complete stability the Belgian banker thinks that America will have to do some financing here. "I believe that your policy of hoarding gold is dangerous," he said. "By so doing you tend to drive prices up and make exports impossible. I don't think you can live prosperously without exporting. I don't think you can shut yourself off from the rest of the world. The gold you have should be used in Europe. And as I see it, it can be best used if American finance works hand in hand with the English, for after all England has been the world's money center for generations and has the experience. She bought it dearly, but she alone has it."

BIG JUMP IN FAR EASTERN TRADE

In the decade 1913-23 the six leading countries of the Far East—Japan, China, Philippines, Dutch East Indies, British Malaya, and British India—have ncreased their exports 84 per cent from 1977 million dollars in 1913 to 3567 million dollars in 1923, according to an analysis of the Far Eastern division of the Department of Commerce.

During the same period they have increased their imports 70 per cent, from 1901 million dollars in 1913 to 3222 million dollars in 1923. As a consequence of the greater increase in their exports the combined favorable balance of their trade has increased in ten years from 76 million to 345 million dollars.

Only two countries—Japan and China—imported in 1923 more goods than they exported—a total unfavorable balance of 403 million dollars.

The four tropical colonies of Asia—Philippines, Dutch East Indies, British Malaya, and British India—on the other hand piled up a favorable balance of 748 million dollars, making the net favorable balance for the Far East 345 million dollars for the year.

The unfavorable merchandise balances of China and Japan were largely offset by direct borrowing in Europe and America; by services rendered by Japanese shipping, and by remittances to China of Chinese abroad.

The favorable merchandise balances of the tropical colonies were offset by shipments of silver to India direct from America and via England; by transfer of American credits from the Dutch East Indies and British Malaya to Holland and England, to apply against European debts to America; and by liquidation of Philippine invisible indebtedness to the United States.

LOST COST FINANCING

The sale of $20,000,000 Argentine treasury six months 5¼ per cent notes on a 3⅞ per cent basis has established a new low record for a short term loan to a foreign Government. The new issue refunds a similar amount of short term notes which were sold six months ago to yield 5.50 per cent. Further contrast is offered by the fact that some objections were heard in Argentine to the high rates of interest fixed on previous loans to the Government.

OIL PRODUCTION GAINS

OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 8—Crude oil production last week averaged 2,030,811 barrels daily, a gain of 18,800 over the previous week and the high record for the year, says the Oil City Derrick.

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NEW YORK BANK RATE REDUCED

No Immediate Effect on Business Expected From Cut to 3 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Federal Reserve rate has been reduced to 3 per cent from 3½ as of Friday, Aug. 8. The action of the directors of Federal Bank of New York in reducing the rediscount rate to 3 per cent was about what had been expected as it had been rumored from time to time that such action would be taken. The action will probably be followed by other reserve banks in cutting their rates an equal proportion.

The chief significance of the latest reduction in the rediscount rate to 3 per cent, the lowest of any fiscal bank in the world, is the establishment of New York as the most desirable market for foreign borrowers, according to bank authorities. The immediate effects of the change, it is believed, will be mainly sentimental, because of continuing easy money rates. No increase in the number of bills rediscounted is foreseen, as open market quotations on short term paper are already below the bank rate.

The reduction should have no effect on the general business situation for credit is already in an over-abundant supply. It may, however, make for higher prices for high-grade bonds, or at least prevent any reaction in prices. New highs during the current week for several issues of Liberty bonds were doubtless a reflection of a prospective lower bank rate in New York. Prices for these issues should be strengthened by the latest action of the New York bank.

The new rate in New York should also have the effect of strengthening foreign bonds and should ease the way still further for the flotation of the German loan, which will follow the final settlement of reparations.

This makes the third reduction in the New York rate this year. The preceding one was on June 12, from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent, and from 4½ per cent to 4 per cent on April 30.

The Boston rate was reduced to 3½ per cent simultaneously with the New York rate on June 12, but the Boston directors are not scheduled to meet until Aug. 20, so it is unlikely that any reduction will be made here until that date.

FREIGHT LOADINGS DECREASE

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The falling off in shipments of live stock, ore and miscellaneous freight, loadings of revenue freight for the week ended July 26 totaled 925,859 cars, a decrease of 4425, or 4.7 per cent less than the preceding week, according to the American Railway Association. Compared with the corresponding week last year, the total was a decrease of 115,556 cars or 11.1 per cent, but exceeded the corresponding week of 1922 by 77,001 or 8.3 per cent.

NEW FARM LOAN FINANCING

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—New farm loan financing totaling about $60,000,000 will be arranged through the United States Government's agencies within the next month to aid farmers in moving their crops, it is reported in the financial district. Interest rates on the loan, according to present indications, will set a new loan record for this type of financing.

TEXAS OIL FIELD GROWS

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 8—More oil was shipped from Mirando, Tex., in July than in any one month since this lower Rio Grande border oil field was discovered. The total shipments over the Texas-Mexican Railroad for that month were 1020 cars, which was 143 cars more than for any previous month.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE LESS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Japan's foreign trade for July showed exports totaling 136,600,000 yen, a decrease of 9,000,000 yen from June, while imports at 152,900,000 yen decreased 23,300,000 yen, the Department of Commerce was advised.

HIGH EARNING POWER OF THE UNION PACIFIC

Dividends From Various Other Railroads Furnish Big Contribution

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Recovery of Union Pacific common to leadership of the high-priced American rails, and proximity to Canadian Pacific, is attributable to its establishing itself more firmly as a high earning railroad property and its getting farther away every year from dependency for the $10 dividend on non-operating income from its vast outside investments.

Without a cent of income from its $245,162,630 investment in 23 affiliated and 34 outside railroad companies and Government bonds, Union Pacific last year earned $20,458,000, or $9.21 a share on $222,293,100 common after all charges and preferred dividends.

Non-operating income in dividends and interest on treasury holdings of stocks and bonds of 57 affiliated and outside railroad companies and Government bonds in 1923 was $15,482,000, equal to $6.96 a share on $222,293,100 common stock, giving total earnings for the year of $16.17 on the stock.

Exceeding the 1922 income by $1,438,000, it was more than ever received before from these investments and was the result of an increase of $3,120,000 in dividends from the Pacific Fruit Express Company, which more than offset a reduction of $1,250,000 in dividends of the Union Pacific Coal Company and other companies.

Money in Other Roads

Pacific Fruit Express contributed most, with $4,200,000, the same amount as paid by that company to Southern Pacific Co., but other large contributions came from several railroads.

Dividends from Illinois Central were $1,710,000; Baltimore & Ohio, $135,226; Chicago & North Western, $176,824; New York Central, $1,260,000; Railroad Securities, $327,476; Union Pacific Coal Co., $1,250,000. This was further increased $6,008,540 by interest on holdings of bonds and equipment trusts of Atchison, Atlantic Coast Line, Baltimore & Ohio, Central Railway of Georgia, Jersey Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & Alton, Burlington, St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, Omaha, Delaware & Hudson, Florida East Coast, Great Northern, Hocking Valley, Illinois Central, Lehigh Valley, Long Island, Louisville & Nashville, Michigan Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, New Haven, Norfolk & Western, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Texas Pacific, Wabash and Wheeling & Lake Erie, miscellaneous terminal bonds and Government bonds. Interest on holdings of $38,309,800 Government bonds was $1,250,336.

Earning 92 per cent of its dividend from purely railroad operations in 1923 promises to be at least equaled this year, judging from the report for six months, showing nearly the same net as a year ago. So doing would further establish the independence of non-operating income for the dividend, to say nothing of reinforcement of its position in recent weeks through appreciation of value of outside investments.

Union Pacific Benefited

This year's railroad market has benefited Union Pacific between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. Its investment in Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Illinois Central and New York Central and Railroad Securities has appreciated $4,282,877 this year.

At the close of 1923 these stocks had a market value of $59,652,237 and were carried at the cost price, $85,999,253, but with a reserve against the discrepancy between the market and cost prices. The following table compares the value Dec. 31, 1923, and present value, with appreciation since the close of last year:

	Mkt. value Dec.31,'23	Mkt. value July29,'24	Increase
Balt & O	$2,110,460	$2,290,160	$179,700
Balt & O pf	1,065,481	1,119,658	54,177
Chic & N W	2,210,300	2,740,772	530,472
St. Paul	462,800	536,600	73,800
Ill Central	22,950,000	25,245,000	2,295,000
Ill Central pf	4,635,000	5,085,000	450,000
N Y Central	22,050,000	22,680,000	630,000
R R Sec	2,231,296	2,301,024	69,728
R R Sec pf	1,936,900	1,936,000	
Totals	59,652,237	63,935,114	4,282,877

In 1922, 103,431 shares of Chicago & Alton preferred which had cost $8,946,782 were entirely written out of the above account. At the close of 1923 that stock was selling at 10, compared with 12¾ at present.

Investment Appreciations

The investment of $82,261,637 in bonds, notes and equipment trust certificates of 33 of the country's foremost railroad and terminal companies has appreciated upward of $1,000,000, and the $38,309,000 Government bonds and notes have appreciated about $766,000. B. & O. general mortgage 5s, of which $4,800,000 are held, are 86 at present, compared with 84, Dec. 31; New York Central refunding 4½s, of which $3,000,000 are held, are 89, compared with 85, Dec. 31, and the 20-year convertible 6s, of which $8,000,000 are held, are 108, compared with 104, Dec. 31. Southern Pacific's Central Pacific stock collateral 4s, of which $6,399,000 are held, are 86, compared with 84 on Dec. 31.

Appreciation on these larger bond holdings was $700,000 and added to the appreciation in stocks amounting to $4,282,877 gives a total of $4,982,877. Adding an appreciation of $766,000 on Government bonds and notes gives a total of at least $5,748,877, exclusive of the smaller bond holdings.

COTTON YARN PRICES MAKE GOOD ADVANCES

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 8—During the last week there has been a material advance in cotton yarn prices—the sharpest weekly advance since 1920, according to the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association. The new level of yarn prices does not represent replacement values based on present prices of cotton.

While admittedly there is no accumulation of stocks in spinners' hands, or in the possession of dealers or consumers, still demand has not yet fully materialized sufficiently to warrant resumption of full time operations, states the association.

"The point has now been reached, owing to the depletion of stocks in hands of manufacturers, where the merchant can no longer secure small quantities to balance his stocks, and in order to have a full line assortment, it is necessary that he anticipate his needs and purchase ahead.

Trade conditions have reached the point where the resumption of business may reasonably be expected, and, except for the recent violent fluctuations in the cotton market, the trade would now be experiencing a normal demand."

LEHIGH PLANS BOND ISSUE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—The Lehigh Valley Railroad today asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue and sell $12,000,000 of general consolidated 5 per cent mortgage bonds, the proceeds to be used toward paying off $15,000,000 of 6 per cent collateral trust bonds. The new bonds will be sold at 96.5 per cent of par.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s reg	82	82
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	90	89¾
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	93¼	92
Am Smelt 5s	94¼	94¼
Am Sugar 6s '37	101¼	101
Am Tel & Tel 4s '36	90½	90½
Am Tel & Tel clt	97¾	97¾
Am Tel & Tel 5s '46	101½	101½
Am Tel & Tel 5½s '43	102¾	102¾
Am Tel & Tel cv 6s '25	117¼	117¼
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	93½	93½
Anaconda 6s '53	97½	97¾
Anaconda 7s '38	99¾	99¾
Armour 4½s '39	86¼	86½
Armour Del 5½s '43	91¼	91¼
Asso Oil 6s '35	100¼	100¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99	99
A T & S F 4s reg	89¾	89¾
B & O Southwest div 3½s '25	99¾	99¾
B & O 4s reg '48	86	85½
B & O cv 4½s	89¼	89¼
B & O 6s '29	103	102¼
B & O 6s fd w i	100¾	100½
Beth Steel 1st 5s '26	100¾	100¾
Beth Steel 6s	96½	96½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 st	84¼	84½
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	96½	96½
Broadway & 7th Ave cn ct	73¼	72¾
Buff Roch & Pitts 4½s	88½	88½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	95	94¾
California Pet 6½s	100	99½
Canadian Nor deb 7s '40	115¾	115¾
Canadian Pac deb 4s reg	81	80½
Canadian So 5s '62	101¼	101¼
Caro Clinch & O 5s '38	98½	98½
Caro Clinch & O 6s '52	102½	102½
Cent of Ga 5½s	99½	98½
Cent Leather gen 5s '25	99¾	99¾
Cent Pacific 1st 4s sta	99	99
Cent R R & Banking Ga	95¼	95¼
Ches & O 4½s '30	96½	96½
Ches & O 4½s	89	89
Ches & O cv 5s '46	103	102½
Chi & Alt clt 3½s '50	41	41
Chi B & Q 5s	101½	101
Chi & E Ill 5s '51	72	72
Chi & Gr West 4s '59	55½	55½
Chi Ind & L 6s '47	101	100¼
Chi M & St P ref 4½s 2014	54¼	54¼
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32	60¼	60¼
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	59	59
Chi M & St P 6s	100¼	100¼
Chi & Nwst 6s	104	104
Chi & Nwst ref 5s	96¼	96¼
Chi & Nwst 7s	107⅞	107⅞
Chi & Nwst D '33	101	101
Chi R I & Pac ref 4s '34	82	81¾
Chi Union Sta 4½s '63	92	92
Chi Union Sta 5s '63	101¼	101¼
Chi Union Sta 6½s	117¼	117¼
Chi Railway 5s '27	78½	78½
Chi T H & S E 5s '60	80¼	80¼
Chi & W Ind 7½s	104	104
Chile Copper cv 6s '32	105¾	105½
Cin Gas 5½s '61	100½	101
Cleve C C & St L 5s	95¼	95
Cleve C C & St L ref 6s A	103¼	103¼
Cleve Un Term 5s '73	100¼	100¼
Col Gas 1st	100¼	100¼
Colo & South 1st 4s '29	98	97½
Commonwealth Pow 6s	95	95
Con Coal of Md 5s	88	87½
Consumers Pow ctf 5s '52	90½	90½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	76	76
Cuba Cane deb 8s '30	100	100
Cuba R R 1st 5s '52	84	83¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	101½	101½
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	98¾	98¾
Denv & Rio G 4s '36	79¾	79¼
Detroit Ed 6s '40	105¾	105¾
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	105¾	105¾
East Cuba Sugar 7½s '37	106¾	106¾
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	94½	94½
Erie cv 4s A '53	65½	65
Erie cv 4s D '53	75	73
Erie & Jersey 6s '55	101	101
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	102⅝	102½
Framer Indus Corp 7½s '42	97½	97¼
Francisco Sug ctf 7½s '42	103	103
Gal Houston & Hend 5s '33	93	93
Gen Elec 3½s '42	83	83
Gen Elec 5s	98	98
Gen Refractories A 6s '52	99	99
Genesee River 6s '37	99	99
Goodyear 1st 8s '41	118¼	117¾
Goodrich B F ctf 6½s '47	98	97¾
Granby Min 8s '25	93	93
Grand Trunk deb 6s '36	106½	106¾
Grand Trunk 7s	115½	115½
Gray & Davis 7s '32	78	78
Great Northern 5s w i	93¾	93¼
Great Northern 5½s '52	100¾	100¾
Great Northern 7s	109½	109½
Green Bay & Western deb B	10¼	10½
Gulf & Ship 1st 5s '52	92¼	92¼
Hershey Choc 6s '52	103¾	103¼
Hock Val 1st 4½s '39	88½	88½
Holland-Am (guild) 6s '47	80	79½
Hud & Man adj inc 5s '57	87	87
Hud & Man in	64	64
Humble O & R deb 5½s '32	99¼	99¼
Ill Bell Tel 5s '56	97¾	97¾
Ill C C St L&NO jt 5s '63	96½	96½
Ill Cent 3½s (Lou Div)	79	78⅞
Ill Cent 5½s '34	103¼	103½
Ill Cent 6½s '36	111	111
Ill Steel 4½s '40	94¼	94¼
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	54	54
Int & G N 6s '52	99	99
Int M Marine 1st clt 6s '41	87⅝	87⅝
Inter Paper 1st Ser 5s B '47	87	87
Int R T 1st ref 5s '66	69	69
Int R T ref 5s sta	70½	70¼
Inter R T 7s '32	92	91½
Iowa Cent ref 4s '51	18¼	18¼
Kan City Ft S & Mem 4s '36	80¾	80½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	95¾	93¾
Kan City Southern 3s '50	71½	71½
Kan City Southern 5s '50	89	89
Kayser J 7s '42	102	102
Kansas Gas 6s '52	98⅞	98¼
Kelly-Spring Tire 8s '31	96½	96½
Keokuk & Des Moines ct	83	83
Laclede Gas 5½s	95	95
Lake Shore & M S 4s '31	96⅞	96¾
Lake Shore & M S 4s '28	98¾	98½
Lex & East 5s '65	104	104
Lex Ave & Pav Fy 1st 5s '93	43	43
Louis Gas & Elec 5s '52	91½	91½
Long Island uni 4s '49	83½	83½
Louis & Nash 4s '40	92	92
Louis & Nash gold 5s	103¾	103¾
Man Railway 2d	61¼	61¼
Magma Cop 7s '32	116½	116½
Manila Elec Co 7s '42	98½	98
Market St Ry con 5s '24	99	98⅞
Metro Edison 5s ser C '53	89¼	89½
Metro Edison 6s ser B '52	100¼	101¼
Midvale cv 5s '36	88⅝	88½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '61	86½	86½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s A '31	95	95
Mil El Ry & Lt 6s	98¼	98¼
Minn St P & S S M cn 4s '38	88	88
Mo K & T 4s B '62	70¼	70¼
Mo K & T 5s A	85¾	85¾
Mo K & T adj 5s '67	61½	61¾
Mo Pac gm 4s '75	60½	60¾
Montana Power 5s '43	97⅞	97¾
Montreal Tram 5s	93¾	93¾
Morris & Co 4½s '39	81¼	81¼
Nassau Elec 4s sta '51	60	60
Nat Acme 7½s '31	83	83
N O T & M 5s B '54	91¼	91½
N Y Cent 3½s '97	77½	77¼
N Y Cent cn 4s '98	84½	84½
N Y Cent 5s Ser C 2013	99½	99¼
N Y Cent cv deb 6s '35	108	107⅞
N Y Cent L S 3½s '98	75½	75½
N Y C & St L 5½s '74	95½	95
N Y Edison 6½s '41	112¾	112¾
NY NH & H cv 3½s '56	55	55
NY NH & H 4s '56	58½	58½
NY NH & H 6s '48	77	77
NY NH & H 7s '25	87	87
NY NH & H 7s francs '25	85¾	85¾
N Y Rich Gas 6s A '52	99½	98½
N Y Ry ctf 4s '42	42½	42½
N Y Ry 5s '42	5	5
N Y Ry ctf 5s '42	5	5
N Y State Ry 4½s '62	64½	63½
N Y Sus & W gen 5s '50	64	63½
N Y Sus & W fdg 5s '37	69½	69½
N Y Tel 4½s '39	97	96¾
N Y Tel 6s '41	106¼	106
N Y Tel 6s '49	107¾	107¾
N Y W & B 4½s '46	54¾	54½
Niagara Falls Power 6s '50	106	106
Nor Am Edison 6s '52	97½	97½
Nor Am Edison 6½s '28	101½	101½
Norf & West 4s '96	91	90¾
Norf & West cv 6s '29	124¾	124¾
Nor Pacific 3s 2047	61	60¼
Nor Pacific 4s '97	85¾	85½
Nor Pacific 6s 2047	107¼	107
Nor States Power 5s A '41	94	93½
Nor-West Bell 7s '41	109	108¼
Ohio Pub Service 7s '47	107	107
Ore & Cal 5s '27	101¼	101¼
Ore-Wash Ry 4s '61	82¾	82¾
Oriental Dev 6s '53	83	83
Pacific G & E 5s '42	94¼	94¼
Pacific Power 5s '30	98¼	98¼
Pacific T & T fd 5s '52	93¾	93¼
Pacific T & T 5s '37	99	99
Penn R R gm 4½s '65	94⅝	94
Penn R R 5s Ser B '68	102½	102¼
Penn R R 6½s '36	110¾	110¼
Penn R R 7s '30	109½	109½
Peoples Gas 5s '47	94	94
Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	78¼	78
Pere Marq 4s '56	81	81
Pere Marq 5s A '56	97¼	97
Pierce Arrow 8s '43	84⅛	83½
Philadelphia Co ref 6s '44	103	102¾
Public Service Elec 6s '43	101½	101½
Public Service N J 5s '59	105	104¾
Public Service N J 5s ctfs '59	97¾	97¾
Punta Sugar 7s '37	108¾	108
Reading 4s '97	95¾	95¾
Reading 4½s '97	93¾	93¾
Remington Arms 6s '27	93¼	93¼
Rio G & W 4s '34	82¾	82¾
San Ant Pub Serv 6s '52	99	98½
San Ant & Ark Pass 4s '43	78½	78½
Seaboard rf 4s '59	56½	56½
Seaboard A L adj 5s 49	62½	62
Seaboard A L 6s A '45	83¾	83
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	102¼	101½
Sinclair Purchasing 5½s '26	100	99½
Sinclair Purchasing 6s '26	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Oil 6½s '38	85	84½
Sinclair Oil 7s '37	91¾	91¾
So Bel Tel 5s '41	98	98
So Col Power 6s '47	91½	91
So West Bell Tel ref 5s '54	96½	96½
So Pacific Thro St L 4s '50	84	84
So Pacific rf 4s '55	88½	88½
So Pacific cv 4s '29	97¾	97½
So Pacific 5s '94	100¼	100¼
So P R Sugar 7s '41	102½	102¼
So Railway 4s '56	74½	74¼
So Railway 5s '94	101¼	101¼
So Railway 6s '56	102½	102¼
So Railway 6½s '56	107	106½
St L & S F inc 6s '60	72½	72¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	70¾	70¼
St L & S F 5s B '50	86⅝	86¼
St L & S F 5½s D '42	94	93½
St L & I M 4s '29	91½	91¼
St L & So W 5s '52	83¾	83¼
St L & So W cn 4s '32	85½	84½
St L I M S 5s '31	99¾	99¾
St L I M & S (R&G) 4s '33	84½	83½
St P Union Depot 5s	101½	101½
Standard Gas 6½s '33	99	99
Sugar Est of Oriente 7s '42	96¼	96
Tenn Elec Power 6s '41	97¾	97½
Tex Pac (La div) 5s '37	98	97½
Third av adj 5s '60	54¼	54
Third ave 4s '60	59½	59
Toledo Edison 7s '41	108½	108½
T St L & W 4s '50	83½	83¼
Union Elec Power 5s '33	98	98
Union Pacific 4s '47	93¼	93
Union Pacific ref 4s 2008	87	86½
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99½	99½
Union Pacific 5s 2008	105½	105½
Union Pacific 6s '28	104¼	104¼
Union Tank C 7s '30	104½	104½
United Rys Inv 5s (Pitts) '26	98	98
United Rys 5s sta (Pitts)	98	98
United Stores Realty 6s '42	100½	100½
U S Rubber 5s '47	84½	84½
U S Smelting 6s '26	101½	101½
U S Steel 5s '63	104¾	104½
Utah Light 4s '44	85	84¾
Utah Power 5s '44	92½	92
Va-Car Chem 7s '47	62½	62½
Va-Car Chem cv 7½s war '37	34	33¾
Va Railway 5s '62	96½	96
Wabash 1st 5s '39	100½	100½
Warner Sugar 7s '39	90½	90
Warner Sugar 7s '39	102	102
W Penn Power 5s A '46	94½	94¼
W Penn Power 7t D '46	107½	107½
W Penn Power 5½s F '53	100½	100½
West Shore 4s 2361	83½	83½
Western Elec 5s '44	98½	98¼
West Maryland 5s '52	63¾	63¾
West Pacific 5s A '46	91¼	91
Westinghouse 7s '31	109	108¾
W & L E 4s '49	69¾	68¼
W & L E 4½s '66	66½	66½
Wickwire-Spencer 7s '35	70	69¾
Wilkesbarre & E 1st 5s	64½	64
Willys Overland 6½s '33	98	97½
Wilson cv 6s '28	55	54½
Wilson 1st 6s '28	89¼	88¾
Winchester R A 7½s '41	101½	101½
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	96¼	96½

LIBERTY BONDS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Aug. 8	Aug. 7
3½s 1927	101.6	101.8	101.3	101.3	100.31
1st 4¼s '47	102.11	102.20	102.11	102.20	102.5
2d 4¼s '42	101.15	101.26	101.10	101.24	101.10
3d 4¼s '28	102.14	102.21	102.14	102.17	102.9
4th 4¼s '38	102.16	102.24	102.15	102.21	102.10
US 4¼s '52	106	106	105.27	105.27	105.15

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 98.3 as 98 3 32.

FOREIGN BONDS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	Last High	Last Low
Anton-Jurgens Mar 6s '47	82	81
Argentine 6s '45	94¼	94
Argentine 7s '37	102½	102½
Austrian Gov 7s '27	98	97
Belgium 6s '25	101	100⅞
Belgium 7½s '45	110½	110
Belgium 8s '41	109	109
Bergen 8s '45	110½	110½
Berne 8s '45	112	110½
Bolivia 8s '47	93⅜	93¼
Bordeaux 6s '34	91	90
Brazil C R R 7s '52	94	93½
Brazil 7½s '52	102	101¾
Brazil 8s '41	97¾	97½
Canada 5s '26	101⅜	101¼
Canada 5s '52	102¾	102¾
Canada 5s '29	103⅝	103⅝
Canada 5s '31	101¾	101½
Carlsbad 8s '54	97	97
Chile 7s '42	98½	98⅜
Chile 8s '26	103⅝	103⅝
Chile 8s '41	108	108
Chile 8s '46	105½	105½
Colombia 6½s '27	99	98½
Copenhagen 5½s '41	95½	95¼
Copenhagen 6s '37	92	92
Cuba 5½s	97	96¾
Czechoslovakia 8s '51	101	100½
Czechoslovakia 8s '52	100¼	99⅞
Denmark 6s '42	100¼	100¼
Denmark 8s '45	110½	110½
Dominican Rep 5½s '42	91½	91
Dutch E Indies 5½s '53	90½	90
Dutch E Indies 5½s rcts	90½	89⅞
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	97	96⅝
Dutch E Indies 6s '62	96⅜	96⅜
Finland 6s '45	89½	89¼
French Republic 7½s '41	105¼	104⅝
French Republic 8s '45	109	108
Haiti 6s '52	90¾	89½
Holland Am L 6s '47	79½	79½
Hu Kuang 5s '51	47	47
Hungary 7½s '44	88½	88¼
Japanese 4s '31	80¾	80¼
Japanese 6½s '54	92⅝	92¼
Lyons 6s '34	91	90¼
Marseilles 6s '34	91	90¼
Montevideo 7s '52	91	91
Netherlands 6s '72	99¼	98⅞
Netherlands 6s '54	99½	99⅜
Norway 6s '52	97¾	97⅝
Norway 6s '43	97¾	97⅝
Norway 8s '49	112	112
Panama 5½s '23	99½	99¼
Paris Lyons M 6s '58	83¾	83
Porto Alegro 8s '61	98	97¾
Prague 7½s '52	93½	93¼
Queensland 6s '47	102	102
Queensland 7s '41	109¼	109¼
Rio Janeiro 8s '47	95¾	95½
Rio Janeiro 6s '46	96	95¼
Rio G du Sul 8s '46	97¼	97¼
Rotterdam ctf 6s '64	98½	98
Salvador 8s	102	102
Serbs Croats & S 8s '62	98	97½
Seine 7s '42	97½	97
Soissons 6s '36	89	89
Swede..n 6s '39	104	103½
Swiss 5½s '46	97¼	97¼
Tokyo 5s '52	64½	64¼
United Kingdom 5½s '37	105¼	104¾
United Kingdom 5½s '29	111¾	111
Uruguay 8s '46	105¼	105½

BIG FINANCING OPERATIONS

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—One-half billion dollars of financing is planned within the next few months, officials of an active underwriting house pointed out yesterday. The schedule includes $50,000,000 of state and municipal financing within the next few weeks, $250,000,000 of United States Treasury financing in September, the long-awaited $100,000,000 German loan for dollar participation probably the same month, a $35,000,000 Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company refunding issue and $60,000,000 of federal farm loan bonds.

ALASKA JUNEAU OPERATIONS

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8—The Alaska Juneau Mining in July mined and milled 248,170 tons of ore, from which were recovered $148,800, of which $144,400 was gold and the balance lead and silver. The deficit for the month was $12,300. Expenditures were greatly increased by the construction expense at the coarse crushing plant.

MELON CUTTING BY LACKAWANNA NOT EXPECTED

Road Apparently Needs Income From Securities to Safeguard Dividends

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—It is not expected that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company will make any distribution of assets in the immediate future. Although the road's profit and loss surplus of $125,000,000, equal to nearly 1½ times the $87,277,000 stock, leads to the assumption that such a distribution will sometime be forthcoming, nevertheless, from the point of view of earnings, such action apparently is not yet justified.

Income from the distributable assets will be needed a while longer to assure a safe margin over dividend requirements. The largest single asset, which best lends itself to distribution, the $60,000,000 4 per cent bonds, which Glen Alden Coal Company paid Lackawanna on segregation, yields $2,400,000 annual interest, without which the road would not have shown the dividend earned in either year since segregation.

Before segregation Lackawanna depended on earnings of its anthracite subsidiary for its liberal dividend policy. What is now Glen Alden Coal Company paid between $3,000,000 and $6,000,000 in earnings and from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 more in depletion on coal deposits every year from 1909 to 1921, when the coal company was segregated. Since segregation in 1921, the only income originating with the coal property has been $2,400,000, the annual interest on the Glen Alden bonds.

Without that interest, however, the road would not have shown dividends earned. In 1922 surplus after charges was $10,475,000, leaving a balance after the $10,133,000 required to pay dividends of $342,000. In 1923 surplus after charges was $12,378,000, leaving a balance after dividends of $2,245,000.

Had the Glen Alden bonds been in the hands of stockholders of the railroad during these two years, and the $2,400,000 interest not forthcoming, each year would have shown a deficit after the payment of regular dividends.

Directors Conservative

The conservative nature of the Lackawanna board is another element. Its attitude has always been to pay liberal dividends, but first to see the road earns well in excess of the regular or any extra distribution. It has also authorized heavy reinvestment of earnings in property, particularly in recent years, since it had become understood the coal properties would have to be segregated.

In view of this conservative disposition, it should at least be expected that higher earnings from the railroad on a regular basis would be awarded before parting with the bonds which help out so much.

The belief also exists that when distribution of Lackawanna's large surplus is made that it will came in cash. Besides the Glen Alden bonds, it has $35,788,000 bonds of outside companies, $10,100,000 in notes and advances, and $1,251,000 in stocks. Liquidation of some of these holdings might be more easily accomplished than distribution of the Glen Alden issue, which would have to be split up into bonds of small denominations.

Operating Income Gains

At the rate Lackawanna earned the first half of this year it is not unlikely it will be covering dividends out of railroad earnings without the bond income before the close of this year. Net operating income for six months of $7,281,000 established a record for the road. If earnings through the remainder of the year equal those of a year ago, 1924 net operating income should approximate $15,350,000, and leave $8.50 a share ($50) on the $87,277,000 capital stock, if charges and non-operating income are the same as in 1923.

Gross revenues of $42,890,000 were less than the record gross of $43,200,000 for the first half of 1923, but they were higher than for any preceding year. High gross was made possible by the development of general freight resources to offset the diminution of coal traffic. Net operating income compared with $5,373,000 a year ago, the previous high year.

In the last six months of 1923 Lackawanna had a net operating income of $8,069,000. Added to this year's six months' net, it would give $15,350,000, and the management confidently expects as good a showing as this.

In no year since segregation of Lackawanna's anthracite properties have earnings approached these figures and in no year before segregation did purely railroad earnings approach them.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES CONTINUE ADVANCE

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Responding to the continued progress of the Interallied Conference, sterling exchange toady again mounted to a new 1924 high record at $4.52⅝, an overnight gain of 1 cent. The initial advance brought the rate almost to 8 cents above yesterday's low mark.

Indications that the French Cabinet was ready to discuss evacuation of the Ruhr also stimulated buying of francs, which crossed 5.60 cents to a new high level on the current movement. Buoyancy of the other European exchanges was in sympathy with the rally in sterling and francs.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

	Maturity	Bid	Ask	Approx. Yield
Am Thread 6s	Dec. 1,'28	103	103¾	5.20
Adir L & P 6s	Mch 1,'50	101½	102½	5.80
C G El Lt & P (Balt) 6s	Feb. 1,'49	103½	104½	5.65
C G El Lt & P (Balt) 7s	Oct. 1,'31	102	..	..
C G El Lt & P (Balt) 5½s	Sept. 1,'52	100½	102	5.35
Clev El Ilg 5s	Apr. 1,'39	99½	100¼	4.95
Det Edison 6s	Dec. 15,'32	107	108	4.85
Ga Elec Lt 5s	July 1,'30	97	..	..
Ga Ry & El 5s	Jan. 1,'32	97½	98½	5.25
Ga Ry & P 6s	Apr. 1,'47	99¾	100¾	5.95
Ga Ry & P 6s	Mch 1,'48	99¾	100¾	5.95
Ga Ry & P 7s	Nov. 1,'41	104½	105½	6.50
Ga Ry & P 5s	Apr 1,'54	88½	90	5.70
Gt West P 5s	July 1,'46	94½	95½	5.35
L A G & E 5½s	Mch 1,'43	93	95	..
New Eng P 5s	July 1,'51	100¼	101¾	4.90
N States P 6½s	Nov 1,'33	97	98	6.80
Sh W & P 5s	Jan. 1,'34	99½	100½	4.90
Sh W & P 5½s	Jan. 1,'50	100½	102	5.35
Sh W & P 6s	July 1,'50	104½	105½	5.60
So Calif Ed 6s	Feb. 1,'44	102½	103	5.75
So Calif E 5½s	Feb. 1,'44	97½	98½	5.65
So Calif Ed 5s	Feb. 1,'44	92½	94	5.50
So Calif Ed 6s	Oct. 1,'43	99½	100¼	5.95
So Pub Util 5s	July 1,'43	96½	97½	5.20
S S Stl & Ir 6s	Aug 1,'29	101	102	5.50
Sal Riv Pow 5s	Aug 1,'52	97½	99½	5.05
Web Mills 6½s	Dec. 1,'33	102½	103½	6.00
West P R R 4s	Oct. 1,'30	87¼	88	6.45

AMERICAN BRIDGE ORDERS

The American Bridge Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has booked orders for 8300 tons of silicon structural steel for the Philadelphia Electric Company powerhouse and 2400 tons of bridge steel for the Great Northern Railway.

PANAMA CANAL REVENUE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—In 15 days of July 218 commercial vessels passed through the Panama Canal and paid $969,608 tolls, compared with 197 vessels and $937,024 in tolls for the June period.

MICHIGAN TO ISSUE LAST STATE ROADS IMPROVEMENT BONDS

LANSING, Aug. 8—The State of Michigan will offer, Aug. 26, another block of $3,000,000 highway improvement bonds, on the basis of 4½ per cent and 4 per cent. When this issue is sold the State will have left only $3,950,000 more to issue. Then the $50,000,000 fixed by constitutional amendment will have been reached, and some other policy will have to be inaugurated to continue Michigan's highway building program.

The state Board of Assessors has recommended to the Board of Equalization an increase in state valuation from $6,540,000,000 to $7,077,917,000. Wayne County (which includes Detroit) has been raised $498,593,000 to $3,163,333,000, on which basis it will pay 45 per cent of the direct state tax, compared with the present 40.7 per cent. Wayne County is expected to make a strong fight against the big increase, when hearings on these recommendations are held.

CATTLE MARKET WORKING LOWER

Ranchmen Holding for Better Prices—Sheep and Hogs Fairly Firm

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (Special)—Favorable range conditions in the northwest are likely to cause delay in the shipments of cattle from that section, according to commission men. Good rains over most of the range country have encouraged ranchmen to hold back their cattle until they are in good marketable condition.

Another factor has been the advancing market for good fat steers. While the market is going up western producers are inclined to withhold shipments with the hope of getting more profit out of their consignments.

Thus far this season only a few loads of Montana and Idaho steers have been received and not many are expected until after the first of September.

The demand for cattle has not been strong this week and the trend of the trade is downward. Plain, heavy cattle are 50 cents lower than early in the week. Good, fat grain-fed steers that sold last week from $11 to $11.75 are 25 cents lower, fewer going higher than $11, and a good many useful killers going at $9.50 to $10.50. Grassers are harder to sell than anything else and many move slowly at $7 to $8. Receipts thus far this week are 5000 more than last. Calves are steady to strong, the packers taking the good vealers at $9.50 to $10.50.

The demand for hogs is fair from the eastern shippers but very light from the packers, who are trying their best to hold the market down. Some light hogs at $10.25 are 25 cents higher than a week ago. Most of the good 175 to 225 pound hogs are bought at $9.75 to $10.20 and good heavy ones at $9.60 to $10.

Sheep receipts thus far this week have been comparatively large. Good western range lambs are quoted at $13.50 to $13.75, about even with a week ago, and the best natives at $13 to $13.25 with medium natives $12.50 to $13. Yearlings are unchanged at $10 to $11.50. Good handy weight ewes are steady at $7 to $7.50 with few of the good kinds available. Plain heavy ewes sell at $5 to $6.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—Receipts, prices and conditions in yesterday's live-stock market were:

Cattle—receipts, 9000; desirable yearlings and handyweight fed steers more active, strong to shade higher; big weight offerings in liberal supply; no dependable outlet; weak to unevenly lower. Extreme top fed steers to killers, $10.90; average weight, 1250 pounds; load choice qualified long yearlings for further finishing, $11.35; relatively few fed steers to killers above $10.50; bulk, $8.50@10.25; best yearlings, $10.75; light yearlings, scarce; she stock firm at week's advance; grassy bulls shade lower; others steady; vealers closing 25 to 50c lower; choice kind $10.50; late comparable with $11 offerings early.

Hogs — Receipts, 30,000; uneven; weighty butchers, steady to strong with yesterday's average; light and medium weight, steady to 15c lower; mostly unchanged; packing sows, steady; light and slaughter pigs, largely 25c higher; top, $10.35; bulk better, 160 to 240-lb. weight, $10@10.30; desirable 260 to 325-lb. butchers, $9.90@10.15; good and choice, 140 to 150-lb average, $9.65@9.85; packing sows, $8.50@8.90; strong weight killing pigs, $9@9.50; estimated holdover 16,000.

Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; slow; range lambs, fully steady; native steady to weak; sorting moderate; bulk native, $12.75@13; few, $13.25; bulk range lambs, $13.25@13.75; top, $13.90; sheep steady; range ewes to killers, $7.25@7.50; feeder lambs steady; choice 55-lb. weight, $13.

BIG PAN AMERICAN PETROLEUM LOADINGS

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8—Four tankers with total capacity of 285,000 barrels were loaded Tuesday at the Pan-American Petroleum's new $1,000,000 outer harbor terminal for shipment to New York, and nine of the company's tankers, carrying more than 700,000 barrels of oil, will ship during the next 10 days.

The 2,000,000 barrels of fuel oil which the Doheny interests have contracted to deliver to the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, before next spring, also will be shipped from the local port. Supply is being assembled to fuel the United States fleet during the maneuvers off Hawaii next spring, and for the cruise to Australia and Samoa following the war games.

Harbor shipping is expected to make a new record for the year this week, when 100 vessels will make this port of call. Of the number, 30 are tankers, with 2,400,000 barrels capacity.

F. G. SHATTUCK CO. STOCK DIVIDEND

Frank G. Shattuck Co., operating Schrafft's chain of candy stores and restaurants in Greater Boston, has declared a stock dividend of 50 per cent payable to common stockholders of record July 29. The company also reorganized its capital structure. The preferred stock, none of which was outstanding, was canceled before the dividend was declared, reducing the capital from $2,300,000 to $2,100,000.

The stock dividend thereby increased the capital to $3,150,000, all common. $3,000,000 of this was changed into an equal amount of 7 per cent cumulative preferred and the remaining 1500 shares of common stock, of $100 par value, changed into 30,000 shares of $5 par each.

STEEL TONNAGE ESTIMATE

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Compared with a decrease of 574,362 tons in April, 580,358 tons in May and 365,584 tons in June, the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corp., as of July 31, last, to be made public Saturday, are likely to show a falling off of only approximately 100,000 tons.

SEABOARD AIR LINE

Seaboard Air Line ordered 28 cars from American Car & Foundry, comprising six express, 12 passenger, baggage and mail, and 10 caboose cars.

GRAIN FORECAST MORE FAVORABLE

Better Crop of Wheat and Corn Are Present Indications

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Prospects for the country's harvest of corn this year increased 61,000,000 bushels during July, while the prospective production of wheat increased 74,000,000 bushels during the month, the August crop report of the Department of Agriculture indicated.

The corn crop this year was forecast at 2,576,000,000 bushels, and the combined winter and spring wheat crops placed at 814,000,000 bushels. Last year 3,046,000,000 bushels of corn and 786,000,000 bushels of wheat were harvested.

The preliminary estimate of winter wheat production was announced as 589,000,000 bushels, while the spring wheat forecast places that crop at 225,000,000 bushels, compared with forecasts of 543,000,000 of winter wheat and 197,000,000 of spring wheat a month ago.

The production forecasts, based on conditions prevailing Aug. 1, include: Oats, 1,439,000,000 bushels; barley, 184,000,000 bushels; rye (preliminary estimate), 65,800,000 bushels; buckwheat, 15,100,000 bushels; white potatoes, 399,000,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 80,800,000 bushels.

The condition of the crops on Aug. 1 was announced as follows: Spring wheat, 79.7 per cent of a normal; corn, 70.7; oats, 88.2; barley, 80.7; buckwheat, 87.7; white potatoes, 85.4; sweet potatoes, 70.2; flaxseed, 86.4; rice, 83.4; hay, 84.4; pasture 84.0.

Flaxseed, 28,400,000 bushels; rice, 32,900,000 bushels; hay (tame), 89,000,000 tons; apples, 184,000,000 bushels; peaches 52,200,000 bushels; peanuts, 636,000,000 pounds; grain sorghums, 112,000,000 bushels.

Corn deteriorated much less than usual in July. The July weather resulted in an increase of 14,000,000 bushels over the forecast of a month ago. A late fall without frost is essential to the maturing of the bulk of the crop, the department experts state.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—From 10 to 13 per cent less wheat than last year will be produced this year in countries of the Northern Hemisphere, the Department of Agriculture announced today on the basis of telegraphic reports and other information confirming early estimates to that effect.

The production this year in fifteen important producing countries, including the United States and Canada, and exclusive of Russia, and China, is estimated at 2,092,976,000 bushels, compared with 2,272,901,000 bushels last year.

SUPERIOR OIL DEFICIT

Superior Oil for the quarter ended June 30 reports a net loss of $22,422 after depreciation and depletion, compared with a deficit of $216,873 in the second quarter of 1923.

BIG DECREASE IN STEEL OUTPUT FOR FIRST SEVEN MONTHS

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The production of steel ingots in the United States in July aggregated 1,869,416 tons, compared with 2,056,466 tons in June, according to a compilation of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The daily average output amounting to 71,901 tons for the 26 working days of the month was the smallest reported for any month since December, 1921, when the steel industry was just beginning to recover from the depression of that year. For the first seven months of the year total production was estimated at 21,518,444, compared with 26,858,458 tons in the corresponding period of 1923.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks compares (000 omitted).

	Aug. 6 1924	July 30 1924
Total gold reserves	$3,125,740	$3,154,905
Gold exclus. against F. R. nts	2,115,214	2,122,779
Total reserves	3,229,049	3,259,998
Bills discounted:		
Sec by gov obligs	78,796	92,052
Other bills discounted	194,842	201,843
Bills bought in open market	22,097	24,441
Total bills on hand	295,235	318,336
Member bank res account	2,092,696	2,087,375
F R notes in actual circulation	1,756,014	1,761,569
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. notes liabilities combined	82.5%	83.0%

Ratios of total reserves to net deposits and federal reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and the entire system as of Aug. 6, 1924, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follow:

	Aug. 6, 1924	July 30, 1924	Aug. 8, 1923
Boston	89.0	90.3	80.9
New York	82.6	83.0	81.7
Philadelphia	88.8	88.9	75.4
Cleveland	85.0	86.7	57.2
Richmond	74.8	73.8	77.5
Atlanta	82.4	82.3	73.3
Chicago	85.7	85.4	83.3
St. Louis	84.4	84.9	68.1
Minneapolis	64.1	65.8	65.4
Kansas City	71.2	71.6	69.5
Dallas	48.0	53.6	48.5
San Francisco	82.9	84.1	75.0
Total	82.5	83.0	77.3

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	Aug 6 1924	July 30 1924
Total gold res	$285,329	$295,390
Gold ex agst F R not	214,489	215,446
Total reserves	295,869	305,265
Bills discounted:		
Sec by U S gov oblig	4,894	5,065
All other bills disc	6,662	5,200
Bills bot in open mar	2,498	2,537
Total bills on hand	14,054	12,802
Liabilities:		
Mem bk—res acct	134,468	138,919
F R notes in act circ	196,664	195,370

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports as follows:

	This week	Last week
Total gold reserve	$973,015,000	$967,231,000
Total reserves	999,489,000	995,383,000
Bills discounted:		
Sec by US govt ob	18,279,000	24,615,000
All other	13,441,000	14,531,000
Bills bgt in op mkt	6,996,000	7,567,000

DIVIDEND FOR YEAR EARNED IN SIX MONTHS

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey Makes Good Showing

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, in the first six months of this year, shows a surplus available for the common stock more than sufficient to pay the full year's dividend.

After taxes and all charges, earnings for the common were $2,940,000. This is equivalent to $4.20 a share on 700,000 no-par shares, or at the rate of $8.40 for the year. Since the annual dividend being paid is $4, earnings for the first six months were more than twice the common dividend requirements for that period. Present prospects are that earnings for the remainder of the year will make at least as good a showing. Rumors are again current of a possible increase in the common dividend rate.

Despite the voluntary reduction in rates last spring, earnings for June and six months of 1924 make a decidedly favorable exhibit compared with last year. Net for June, $743,170, was $113,262 larger than June, 1923, while six months' net, $4,116,230, was $310,056 more than the first half of 1923.

Strike Lowers Net

For the 12 months ended June 30, 1924, net was $368,065 less than the preceding year, due to the fact that, owing to the street car strike in New Jersey during the last half of 1923, railway operations ceased for 52 days, and revenues were affected some $2,500,000. The corporation will not be burdened with such a condition this year.

The June report of Public Service Railway Company, one of the Public Service subsidiaries, makes an impressive exhibit. It shows that the company which has paid no dividend to the controlling company since 1917, has made a remarkable recovery since the 1923 strike. Gross of railway and affiliated companies has been increasing steadily this year, and in June was $2,401,098. Of greater significance, perhaps, is the fact that monthly net has shown substantial increases.

For the first time in a long period, net of Public Service Railway and affiliated companies in June, $446,211, was more than sufficient to cover all charges, which totaled $431,652.

In February of this year net was only $309,717, while charges exceeded $457,000. In August of 1923 the net deficit approximated $227,400 and charges were $470,000. Judging from improvement in the first half of this year, especially in June, it seems likely that the railway and affiliated companies will at least pay their own way during 1924. It is expected that through further co-ordination of bus lines and street car lines, and through extension of the zone fare system, earnings will make even a better showing for the last half.

Electric and gas company subsidiary reports a heavy increase in business for the first six months of 1924. In that period new electric customers numbered 42,219, while gas customers increased 11,950. If the same rate of increase is maintained, new customers served with electricity and gas this year will exceed 100,000, an increase of about 10 per cent since the beginning of 1924.

NEW PHILLIPS PETROLEUM STOCK

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The directors of the Phillips Petroleum Company have voted to offer to the stockholders 370,133 shares of additional capital stock at $32 a share. The proceeds from the sale will reimburse the company's treasury for capital expenditures and pay off the indebtedness incurred in the development of properties.

BIG OHIO BANK MERGER

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 8—The biggest bank merger in the history of Northwestern Ohio was assured when the directors of the Second National Bank and the Toledo Trust Company voted to merge under the name of the Toledo Trust Company.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

W. B. STOREY, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, in an advertisement in the Railway Age, makes two significant statements regarding his railroad's operations in 1923: "Taxes more than dividends," and "Rate reductions more than taxes."

In a statement itemizing the expenses of the road, he shows how the Santa Fe dollar in 1923 was utilized. For maintenance of track, etc., 13 cents; maintenance of locomotives and cars, 19 cents; transportation expenses, 20 cents; fuel, 8 cents; depreciation and retirements, equipment, etc., 4 cents; salaries and expenses of clerks, 1 cent; legal, valuation, pensions, welfare, and salaries of general officers, 1 cent; loss and damage, 1 cent.

These and other items, and fractions of cents not mentioned here, total 70 cents. Of the remainder, 4.60 cents was devoted to interest on bonds and other interest charges; 8.06 cents as dividends on capital stock; 8.14 cents as taxes, leaving a balance of less than 9 cents available for expanding facilities. As 3 cents of the last item came from income other than rates, a 6 per cent reduction in rates would have wiped out the entire margin of safety from earnings through rates.

Taxes cost $20,000,000, or more than dividends paid, and only a little below the cost of fuel used on the entire system. The Santa Fe's freight earnings were decreased $24,000,000 in 1923 from what they would have been under the 1921 scale of rates.

This is the situation of a representative, efficiently-managed railroad. Few carriers can show even as satisfactory a report as this.

Engineer Discusses Situation

A loyal member of the Northern Pacific "family," to reveal whose name would perhaps cause embarrassment, has discussed in a frank manner comments appearing from time to time in this column on the subject of freight rates, wages and economies in general. While the writer does not agree with all that he says, we are glad to present all views on these questions.

"You say," he writes, "that if rates are reduced, wages must be reduced. I do not like to hear you say that, not that I am afraid of a cut but it brings the thought into the minds of the men. When they cut our wages 12½ per cent about three years ago, they did not cut the rates any."

Despite the fact that the union journals do not tell their readers these facts, it is a matter of record that rates on farm products in the western territory have been reduced on many commodities and in many sections in recent years.

"In my case," he continues, "I get $6.56 for eight hours, running from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m." Considering the fact that locomotive engineers control machines costing as much as $75,000 and drawing Pullman trains worth as much as $250,000, carrying perhaps 300 passengers, I agree that their wages are by no means excessive. Further, they are subject to fines and "vacations" for infractions of rules, while men employed in building trades make double the wages and are subject neither to examinations nor to penalties.

Suggests Unions Buy Railroads

That the advent of the unions into the banking field is destined to bring more harmony between Capital and Labor is the view of this analyst. "I wish that they (Labor) could buy a railroad," he says, "and then they would have a chance to show what they could or could not do. They might find that the way of the railroad owners is not as smooth as it looks. You know it is easy for an outsider to tell a man how his business should be run."

The suggestion that the unions buy a railroad and try their skill at managing it has real merit. Unquestionably they would make a success of it, if for no other reason than the enhanced interest which the men would show in economies and greater efficiency, both because they were spending their own money, and because of their natural desire to show that they could succeed.

There are a number of roads the control of which could be bought on the stock exchange. The engineers have shown enterprise in banking. Let them now show it in running their own railroad.

A Clock Showing the World's Time

D. W. Smith, Pullman conductor on the Rocky Mountain Limited of the Rock Island between Chicago and Denver, has devised a clock which shows the relative time in all parts of the world. This masterpiece, which hangs in the baggage room of Lasalle Street Station, Chicago, is divided arithmetically into 24 units of time, each representing 15 degrees of longitude, this equaling the differencel n time zones the world around. At each meridian, or time zone, is shown the largest city in that locality. For the very instant that the clock touches the one hundred and eightieth degree, the entire world is living in the "same" day. All the rest of the time, a portion of the world is one day ahead. When it is 12 o'clock "Greenwich time," it is 6 a. m. in Chicago, in Calcutta it is twilight while in Manila it is 8 p. m.

Canadian Government Stands Deficit

In 1920, the Canadian National Railways had an operating deficit of $37,000,000, says J. L. Payne, in the Nation's Business. In 1923, the operating surplus was $20,000,000. Many persons have been misled into believing this a profit and an indication of the "advantages" of Government operation.

The facts of the matter are that the Canadian Government has been asked for an appropriation on the capital account of its railways of $75,000,000 for 1924, nearly $19,000,000 more than was appropriated last year, this money being to pay the fixed charges of the system, which do not come under the head of "operating expenses." In the last four years, Canada has advanced this system $468,000,000.

In absorbing the old Grand Trunk Railway, holders of common and unsecured stocks were cut off entirely, a subject for holders of railroad stocks, savings bank deposits, and the like in this country to consider when advocating public ownership. But Government ownership was not wanted by the people of Canada. It was forced on them. They had guaranteed the bonds of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific, two lines built a half century in advance of any need for them, merely as a financial exploit of certain men, and when these roads became insolvent, it was necessary for the Government to take them over, since it was responsible for them in either event.

The trained railroad man knows that the statements concerning the "success" of the Canadian Nationals are only half-truths. And if further evidence of the feeling toward Government ownership is needed, the people of Canada will furnish ample proof. The Canadian Pacific, privately owned and operated, is highly popular. Not as much can be said for its struggling rival.

Of Interest to Travelers

Two through sleeping car lines from Denver to Los Angeles are operated by the Union Pacific. One leaves at 6 p. m., connecting with Los Angeles Limited, arriving at Los Angeles 3:40 p. m., second day, and the other leaves Denver at 1:20 p. m., reaching Los Angeles at 9:30 a. m., second day, on the Continental Limited. Both pass through Salt Lake.

Through sleeping car service from Chicago to Houston and Brownsville, Tex., is provided on Illinois Central train leaving Chicago at 9:30 a. m., connecting at New Orleans for the Gulf Coast Lines, reaching Houston at 9:55 p. m. and Brownsville at 11:55 a. m., third day.

The Daylight Limited, all-coach train between San Francisco and Los Angeles, leaves each terminal at 7:45 a. m., and makes the trip without a stop in 12 hours.

Classified Advertisements

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MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON AND OREGON—Manufacturers' representatives, with sales force, is desirous of a few more lines in dry goods and novelties; references furnished. O. & W. SALES CO., 718 Haight Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

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Classified Advertisements

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We offer you Las Flores Canyon Park in Santa Monica Mountains, Los Angeles Co.; Forest of Arden in Santa Ana Mountains, Orange Co., and Crestline Village in San Bernardino Mountains; free book-maps, prices, terms, etc., sent on request. CHAS. S. MANN, 807 Loew State Bldg., Seventh and Broadway, Los Angeles.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1924 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

England's Prized Insularity

The British viewpoint which has so long interfered with the construction of a tunnel connecting England and France, is set forth very interestingly in another column of this page by an eminent Englishman who is in a position to speak of local public sentiment with knowledge. He admits that economic arguments in favor of the tunnel are overwhelming. He does not stress greatly the military arguments against it, although he sets up the rather untenable proposition that if the tunnel had been in existence in 1914 the Germans would have been compelled to seize the Channel ports. It may be asked whether the Germans would not have seized the Channel ports as it was, if they had been able to do so, and if that tremendous race to the sea engaged in by the right of the German line and the left of the allied line, each striving to be first to secure control of the Channel ports, did not mark the highest possible endeavor which might have been made by the Germans to attain this end, even had the tunnel been in existence?

But the chief reason, according to our correspondent, for the hostility of England to the tunnel, is a fixed desire to maintain the isolation of Great Britain. Insularity is looked upon by his people not as a disadvantage but as a distinct assistance in the development and maintenance of their national individuality. He says:

> Nearly all the great moral and spiritual discoveries have been made by people who have withdrawn for a time from the hustle and bustle of everyday life. . . . It would probably have been impossible for Great Britain to have slowly developed her code of law or to have discovered the parliamentary system, had the Channel not protected her from that constant attack from without and chronic war which were the misfortune of the European people.

There is a modicum of truth in this theory. A community rigidly limited to its own resources, and freed from either the competition or the example of surrounding people, does develop a distinct coherent individuality of its own.

It is probable that had Italy been united from the earliest historical times, the world would not have seen the development of such industrial, financial and artistic centers as Pisa, Florence and Ravenna. But the theory of our correspondent, if carried to its logical conclusion, would not produce happy results. It would justify the early antagonism of small towns to the railroads, which instantly put them in competition with the great cities. If the tunnel to the Continent is going to break down the independence and the individuality of Great Britain, how unfortunate it must have been that steamships were invented whereby the Channel passage has been made easy and regular!

And what about the rapidly increasing fleet of commercial aircraft linking London and Paris? Ought they not to be discouraged, lest the ability to make this trip in four hours should break down still further that isolation so greatly prized? And finally, how can a governmental policy which frowns upon this extension of the merely material means of communication between Great Britain and the Continent be held consistent with membership in and the active championship of the League of Nations by the British Government? It would seem that that, if anything, would bring British thought and British governmental activities into immediate relationship with the rest of the world.

It is probable that public opinion in every nation except the British, in so far as it considers this question at all, will regret the action of the King's Government in rejecting the tunnel plan. This fact may not have any influence upon British thought, but it does seem worth British consideration.

Nepal: A Happy Hermit Land

There was closed the other day a treaty which few European and fewer American journals so much as referred to, while not one in a thousand of the scant readers of the ignored item realized how fine and unusual a happening was being spread before unseeing eyes. The Government of India and the independent Kingdom of Nepal reaffirmed an agreement originally entered into in 1816: in other words, the unviolated ties of 108 years again have been cemented.

It was not that India was recognizing the full sovereignty of the little state lying among the Himalayas to her northeast, as, not long ago, she recognized Afghanistan to the northwest: this has been accorded for more than a century. Nepal, of course, is no part of the great peninsula we call India, though a hazy idea of the what and where of "native states" has misled some Occidentals into such a misconception. Nepal is in no least degree responsible to India for either external or internal policies. It is not subsidiary to it, politically or financially. A British envoy, with a small escort of Sepoys, does indeed live at Katmandu, but in no way interferes in the Nation's affairs. Here is a military oligarchy, hid away among the world's loftiest hills, between the Protectorate and Sikkim and Tibet, as exactly free as Belgium or Bolivia—a land only a trifle smaller than Greece.

In these days of ready travel and tireless seekers-out of little-known lands, Nepal will seem strangely inhospitable. Her gates stand shut against the globe-circler or promoter, no matter what his tongue or flag. Western inventions have been made use of, truly, so far as they readily could forward the development of resources, but those resources Nepal herself handles for herself: no concessions are granted, no exploitation allowed. In short, exclusion is so absolute that he is a rarely favored traveler indeed who sees the white domes and golden pinnacles of Tribhubana Bir Bikram's capital. In comparison with Katmandu, Lhasa is as open to investigation as the back of one's hand. India has made no attempt whatever to break through this self-chosen hermithood. She has neither tried to violate it nor asked any favors in contravention, and Nepal showed her appreciation of such sympathetic neighborliness by lending Britain yeoman aid during the years of the Great War.

It is not a new story but a thoroughly enlightened one which repeats the reply of a distinguished Anglo-Indian official to a query as to the policy of India toward Nepal. "We have no policy in that direction," he said; "we have only friendship." Could that be repeated with any fair approximation to truth of only a few other states, the history of our times would be more easily written and far pleasanter to read.

Safeguarding The Times

Except for a very brief period in its history, The Times, of London, has always possessed the dignity and the standing of a national institution. Always under private ownership, it has nevertheless been conducted as though it were an integral part of the British Government itself. The Walter family, long its owners, and its famous editor, Delane, placed it upon a pinnacle of journalistic eminence and independence to which no other newspaper in the world has ever attained.

For a brief space The Times fell upon evil days. That restless genius, Lord Northcliffe, succeeded in obtaining control of it, and while he strove to keep it free from the characteristics of his more sensational newspapers, it did nevertheless change its tone somewhat for the worse. The change perhaps was not so extreme as British opinion thought. That large class of British citizens to whom the name of Northcliffe was anathema doubtless detected in The Times signs of deterioration that did not really exist. People usually find that for which they are looking. Nevertheless, the brief reign of Northcliffe did unquestionably affect the prestige of the "Thunderer" harmfully.

Today the paper is under the financial control of Major Astor, a brother of Lord Astor, and Mr. John Walter, representing the family so long honorably associated with it. These gentlemen have given evidence that they regard The Times less as a piece of personal property, to be exploited for their own profit, than as a great organ of public opinion, to be carefully conserved and used for the public good. They have accordingly taken steps to prevent its ever passing into unworthy or doubtful hands. No shares in the paper in future are to be sold to any individual except upon approval of a body of trustees, made up now of the Chief Justice of England, the Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, the president of the Royal Society, the president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the governor of the Bank of England.

This is a most interesting experiment in journalism. It does not give The Times the position of an endowed newspaper, for it is entirely in private ownership, even though one at least of its owners is, because of his great fortune, probably indifferent to its financial returns. It does not handicap the editorial policy by making it subject at every point to board dictation, because apparently the trustees enumerated are not to control the policy of the paper but are merely to exercise supervision over its future ownership and control.

The personnel of that board, too, is interesting. If any American newspaper attaining the national standing of The Times should attempt to imitate the action of its owners, the "holding trustees" would, if chosen as a parallel to the English board, consist of Chief Justice Taft, President Eliot, Chairman Crissinger of the Federal Reserve Bank, Dr. Vernon Kellogg, secretary of the National Research Council, and the head of the American Statistical Society. We are not confident that such a board would contribute either to the vivacity or the enterprise of a daily newspaper, but as a guard against its falling into evil hands it would doubtless prove efficient.

In no spirit of captious criticism, but merely in one of speculation, we wonder what a board of this character would have done, had it possessed authority in the premises, in the face of the determination of Mr. Munsey to combine the Herald and the Sun, of New York, "preserving the best features of both."

Civil Service Rules in Practice

Again comes, through the National Civil Service Reform League, the charge that civil service rules are being violated in the selection of United States postmasters chosen to fill vacancies, some of which, it is alleged, are created only that they may be filled by friends of the Administration or of members or former members of Congress. These assertions are made in a letter to President Coolidge, written immediately after the adjournment of the Cleveland convention, but only recently made public. The most serious result of the practice complained of, according to William Dudley Foulke, president of the league, is the alleged disorganization of the postal service in many of the states. Disregard for the law, it is stated, is so general that it has become the custom, rather than the exception, to choose fourth-class postmasters recommended by politicians rather than from lists of those who have complied with the civil service requirements.

The league's observations tend to confirm conclusions reached by some who have not had the opportunity to study the situation which officials of that organization enjoy. Postmasters, as well as rural route carriers who are said to be subjected to the same uncertainties, apparently feel no security in their official tenure, realizing that with a change in administration, if not indeed with the election of an unfriendly senator or representative in Congress, they will be displaced by someone who has rendered political service for which payment is expected.

Genuine relief was felt by business men and others when, following his second inauguration, President Wilson promulgated the rule placing postmasters irrevocably under the civil service. It was claimed by Republicans at that time that the order had been withheld until all desirable offices had been filled by Democrats. Whether or not this delay was intentional is a matter of the least importance in considering the welfare of the service as a whole. It was a part of the plan, approved by the public regardless of partisan prejudices, to separate the post offices from the spoils system. Experience has shown that the process of educating postmasters at public expense and submitting to a periodical turnover every four years or thereabouts is an expensive and unnecessary one.

It remains to be seen whether or not the charges made in the Foulke letter will be controverted. As it stands, the document constitutes a serious indictment of the Post Office Department. Efficiency in the discharge of the manifold duties of a postmaster cannot be gauged by partisan persuasion or prejudices. Political leanings should not be considered in choosing postmasters, any more than in the election of bank cashiers or superintendents of schools.

The Barber and the Bobbed

A barber recently interviewed—not an ordinary barber, but a man especially cunning in his craft and said also to have been the first to "bob" a feminine head—believes that women with long hair will soon be noticeably exceptional. The prediction suggests a possibility, for things as strange have happened; and in this light what might otherwise seem too trivial for serious consideration becomes an opportunity to observe in progress one of those changes that appear so remarkable when recorded in history.

So we know, for example, that in one age men went daintily curled and in another neatly pigtailed. Women, as it seems by a cursory examination of the antiquarians' reports, whatever else they have done with their hair, have never before had it materially shortened. But what seemed yesterday a temporary and departing fad has returned as a widening fashion threatening to become a universal habit.

One is surprised to find that Professor Teufelsdrockh has nothing to say about heads and barbers, for, although "bobbing" was unknown when Carlyle wrote "Sartor Resartus," heads are inseparable from bodies, and a Philosophy of Clothes would seem to need at least a chapter on the philosophy of headdressing to make it complete. Head and body, so to speak, have gone hand in hand in pursuit of new fashions; and women by wearing their hair long had always more material to work with and could on occasion produce more startling effects than men. But it is an essential quality of a fashion that it can be easily changed, and whoever comes bobbed from the bobbing parlor has given up a superiority in this matter and accepted a physical fact and manlike handicap. The barber might hang up a motto:

> Man may cut; but Time must grow.
> Man is quick; but Time is slow.
> If your hair is bobbed today
> Short for long it has to stay.

In return, says the eminent barber, the bobbed gain a new freedom—and in his own establishment 3500 of them a week, he says, are enjoying this happiness. Already, he tells the interviewer, 90 per cent of the young women of our time, and 50 per cent of their elders, are bobbed. His enthusiasm may exaggerate, but the average man, looking about him as he goes to his daily toil, will be surprised at the number of bobbed heads actually visible. He may even be surprised to find that he is not surprised; that he has, without knowing it, been getting used to a new era. He may even remember an Aunt Eliza who was considered eccentric, though otherwise an admirable woman, because she wore her hair short. And however he feels about it, nothing will be changed by his personal emotions. The change (to use a figure which seems absurd though correct) is on foot: it marches: the Goddess of Liberty, delineated by an artist in 1954, will perhaps have short hair.

And if that happens hardly anybody in 1954 will care a rap. People will consider the long hair of the past as quaint. And one may express this conviction without in the least taking sides in the present controversy as to whether bobbed hair is desirable.

Editorial Notes

Moliere, in Le Medecin Malgre Lui, put into the mouth of Sganarelle, the pretended physician, who was attempting to cover his atrocious mistakes of physical diagnosis, a phrase, "Nous avons change tout cela" ("We have changed all that"), which would seem to define some of the methods approved today. Anyhow, a prominent Belgian physician recently declared in a discourse read to his confreres in a medical congress in Paris that what had heretofore been characterized as "imaginary" disease must from now on, according to the most eminent authorities, be considered "real." He added that no remedy for these "real, imaginary maladies" had been discovered, but, of course, gave assurance that it would be forthcoming. To continue Sganarelle's comment: "Nous faisons maintenant la medecine d'une methods toute nouvelle" ("We make our medicine now by an entirely new process").

Comment was recently made on the fact that Andrew Carnegie's Peace Palace at The Hague, which is the home of the World Court, is closed to the public at all times during which the Court is in session, although the treaty constituting this latter institution provides that its hearings shall be in public. Now another count has been filed against this palace in the fact that it is to be equipped with a refreshment bar where "hard" drinks may be obtained. It is gratifying to learn that this decision was not reached without a struggle in the municipal council of The Hague, where prohibition is strongly represented, but unfortunately the objectors were defeated by a majority of two.

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Channel Tunnel

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Every few years an agitation springs up in favor of the construction of a tunnel under the Straits of Dover, linking up the railway systems of England and France. And as regularly, after a few brief weeks of vigorous discussion, the project is vetoed and lapses again into oblivion. This process has just been completed once more. There is no dispute that the tunnel can easily be constructed. Experts declare that it would pay handsomely. Public persons of great authority have pronounced in favor of the scheme. Yet on this occasion, as on many others, after all the ex-prime ministers had been called into counsel, and all the experts had been heard, the decision was an unanimous "no."

Britain's greatest defense is unquestionably the 22 miles of silver sea that separate her coast from that of Europe. It is quite true that there is no difficulty in so constructing the tunnel that it will be in the power of both countries to flood it at any time, without serious damage. It is quite true that, with the advent of the airplane, Great Britain has almost ceased to be an island. It is true also that, if England were ever again to be engaged in a war on the Continent of Europe, the Channel tunnel would probably greatly facilitate her military operations.

None the less, military and naval opinions are definite against taking any risk that the British end of the tunnel might be seized by a coup de main, and against any diminution whatever in that geographical isolation which has been the basis of England's defensive system from the beginning of history. Certain experts, indeed, go so far as to say that, had the tunnel been built in 1914, the Allies would have lost the war. The existence of the tunnel would, they say, have compelled the Germans to seize the Channel ports when they had the chance, and, had they done so, there would have been no possibility of that co-operation between the French and the British armies which held the Kaiser's army in check until after the Russians collapsed and the American Army arrived.

The economic arguments, on the other hand, are overwhelmingly in favor of the tunnel. It would certainly tend to promote trade, to facilitate business, and to quicken transport. Even though the tolls were necessarily high, they would be more than met by the saving on that double loading and unloading which is now necessary for all cross Channel traffic, except that fraction which crosses where the train ferries run.

But when all is said and done, the fundamental argument has always been political. Isolation is not merely a military and a geographical question, it is even more a mental and a moral question. Nearly all the great moral and spiritual discoveries have been made by people who have withdrawn for a time from the hustle and bustle of everyday life. That has been true from the days when Moses fled into the wilderness of Sinai, to the days when the Puritan fathers left Europe to worship God in their own way in the new world. It has been no less true of nations than of individuals. It would probably have been impossible for Great Britain to have slowly developed her code of law or to have discovered the parliamentary system, had the Channel not protected her from that constant attack from without and chronic war which were the misfortune of the European people. Equally the United States would probably never have invented federalism and made her peculiar contribution to democratic civilization had she not had the safeguard of 3000 miles of sea.

The strongest reason which impels the people of Great Britain to go on rejecting the Channel tunnel is the instinctive desire to prevent their civilization and their national individuality from being merged in that of Europe. As history shows, that does not mean that they are not willing to play their legitimate part in the common affairs of Europe. But it does mean that they wish to speak and act from an independent position of their own outside, rather than as an indissoluble part of the Continent of Europe itself. It is this conviction that the promoters of the Channel have, in the last resort, to overcome, and it would seem likely that it will still take them a good many generations to do so.

P. K.

London, England.

The Odyssey of a Ford

(SECOND ARTICLE)

OVER the plateau above Culdesac we are passing on our way to Grangeville. Our trip is carrying us south along western Idaho. We are driving through the rich farming lands of Camas Prairie, with its prosperous-looking homes, its well-cared-for fields, its busy people content with the work before them. Just behind us is Winchester, the center of a prosperous logging camp. Camas Prairie seems typical of the people—those of German names and descent. Here are many "vons," for I have just inquired. In fact, I stopped to ask about the curious-looking object before me.

It is a fantasy of nature—this brilliant green and snowy white cloud of mosquito netting enveloping a tree loaded with plump red cherries. Above sits a wistful miscreant with a look of enforced piety in his eager eyes. More than once he has tried to reach those cherries through that entangling cloud. The German lady says this is her prize tree and that for several years she has failed to get her share of the cherries. This year she purchased 48 yards of the netting and enveloped the tree. The combination of green and white has nothing to do with the efficiency of the scheme. Stores in small towns do not carry so large a stock of any one shade.

Before us is spread a magnificent view—Craig Mountain at our left and the Bitter Root Mountains ahead. At hand are thrifty German flower gardens—well cared for—scrupulously weeded. Nothing about the place gives one the impression of neglect. The house and farm buildings are large, commodious, well painted. In this home one finds a telephone, a radio, magazines. The "boys" have a Ford for farm duty and short errands. The family has a seven-passenger car for pleasure in the cool evenings and longer trips on holidays and Sundays.

What a contrast between this home and the last. There a bare existence is grubbed from resisting soil, although the farmer says he has never known a crop failure. Here the soil yields an abundance. There is found no time for pleasure or reading. Here plenty of time. There, no means of traveling except in the one-horse buggy of better days. Here two cars. There a good yearly crop from stubborn soil; here a bumper crop from better soil. There almost inaccessible markets; here no complaint about marketing conditions. There I found pets of many kinds—the spaniel and the collie; Nellie, the cow, and the little red hen that rocked so nonchalantly in the old chair in the yard. Here I see no pets.

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"We work hard," says this German woman, "all of us. We have dry years, but they pass and then come good ones." She urges us to rest awhile, but we feel that we must go on. We find flour mills near here, all apparently busy. Still farther on is an apparently deserted town. Not a person is to be seen. Down the rambling wooden walk which runs through the center of this village parades a goat, self-appointed guardian of the place. We must go on farther to get gas and oil. Grangeville is ahead and we reach it about noon.

Farms give way to ranches and we see cattle on a hundred hills. The route is carrying us through Salmon River Cañon. We stop here to have lunch by the spring that leaps down the hillside, coming to view on the bank of the river. Our desire is to stay here for weeks, but a trip is a trip, and with any kind of a schedule to follow, it is necessary to keep moving. We leave reluctantly and soon find ourselves following a narrow, rough stony road.

We pass through Lucile—89 degrees in the shade, and then on to Riggins. Neat, modest homes come into view. One, a lovely place, tempts us to stop for the night, but there is no room available. But a little further on we find a wonderfully interesting little home! Spotless! Scrubbed floors, unpainted, with here and there a cheerfully colored rag rug to break the bareness, meet our gaze as we step hesitatingly into that faultless place. Trim white curtains stand at the windows, prim in their stiffness, a silent rebuke to our dusty condition.

We deposit our things on the stand and settle ourselves in rockers. In the kitchen our hostess is straining the milk for neighbors who will drop in for it. This milk trade is this woman's chief source of income. We learn that her husband has cast aside his farming aspirations and gone off prospecting. She takes care of a large vegetable garden, sufficient for her own needs. The land across the rushing Little Salmon River, she says, might be used for grazing if they could afford to have it fenced in. The piece on this side is fairly productive—when they have rain. It is now very dry.

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Suddenly our hostess asks us for news of the "outside world." She does not leave home because it is next to impossible to get in and out. She asks about prohibition and the Klan in particular. Someone has told her that prohibition is a failure and she believes it; someone has told her also that the Klan is attacking families at night and destroying their property, and she believes it. I do my best to tell her what I have seen of the effects of prohibition and as far as I can concerning the truth of the activities of the Klan. I am glad to tell her that prohibition is not a failure because someone has said that the little town of Riggins near her is wide open. That is the effect of lawlessness, I point out, not the effect of prohibition. And the seeming lack of prosperity cannot be laid to the door of prohibition because savings banks show an increase in deposits and depositors since prohibition became a national law. She is satisfied apparently.

Mountain trout deliciously browned. Baking powder biscuits! Porridge, eggs, coffee—and strawberries! She even puts up a lunch for the road. What is our bill? One dollar and a half. If all consumers could reach the farmer direct! Here was an argument for such contact. For years, she tells us, they have tried to make a living at farming and have failed. They owned formerly a rich piece of land that was taxed so high that they were forced to give it up. Taxes here are lower, but the land does not produce. "But what difference does it make," she asks, "when you can't get enough from what you produce to pay your expenses on a place?"

She attaches no blame to anyone for the condition they are in. Farming is simply "poor business," but when you have farmed all your life, how can you change? Prospecting is no more of a gamble than is farming and is bound to produce a fair price if you have the product, she believes. Therefore, this farmer has turned to prospecting for relief. Like the California gold diggers of '49, he tries his "luck" with pick and shovel, and when his two packhorses with their loads of supplies, finally have nothing to pack, he returns home "to rest up and try again."

M. L. S.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

ROME, July 18 (Special Correspondence)—The Draconian decree to muzzle the entire press of Italy in a way in which only a retrograde papal government 80 years ago would have dreamed of doing is now in full force. A distinction is drawn between the new decree and the decree of King Charles Albert in 1848, which gave liberty to the press. It is said now that this decree has never been sufficiently explicit, but the actual explanation consists in a diminution, or rather in an abolition, of that liberty comparable only with the famous decree of March, 1923, in the Saar territory. Many of the phrases are almost identical. The decree places the newspapers in abject subjection to the good will and pleasure of the prefects, that is, the officials representing the Government in the provinces, and deliberately takes all press offenses out of the jurisdiction of ordinary courts and judges. The curious part of the measure is that the Minister of Justice (who, incidentally, is a Fascist) has drawn up the decree which takes out of his own hands and out of the hands of the Italian judiciary the class of press offenses contemplated, which practically included the prohibition of expressing any opinion whatever contrary to the Government. The vast good which the Fascist Revolution and the Fascist Government had undoubtedly done for the country has thus unnecessarily and recklessly been jeopardized by a despotic measure which can produce only a minimum of good and a maximum of harm.

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It will be clearly seen that the powers conferred upon the prefects of provinces are ample to put an end to either political or religious liberty. There are two important clauses. The first provides for the establishment of a commission, composed of a simple magistrate, a royal procurator (both of whom are under the prefect's jurisdiction) and a journalist, which the prefect must consult before exercising his powers, but it is not necessary for the prefect to obey the commission or even to take note of its opinions. According to the second clause, the "gerente," that is, the employee who is responsible before the law for the contents of the newspaper, if accused, has the right to appeal to the Minister of the Interior, but it is not likely that the "gerente" will derive much satisfaction from such an appeal. That part of the decree which makes it illegal for any newspaper to be published without the signature of the responsible "gerente" is extremely important. The prefect after having given two warnings has the power to depose a "gerente" and may refuse to recognize a new one. The publication of any newspaper may thus be entirely stopped at the pleasure of the Government.

Three busy years were necessary to excavate thoroughly one of the most important and interesting remaining Phœnician cities in the Mediterranean Sea—the island of Motya, now called San Pantaleo, divided from the western corner of Sicily by a narrow strait. On this very spot, when the Carthaginians were at the height of their power, all forces used to be concentrated to open hostilities against the inland cities occupied by the Greeks in the sixth and fifth centuries B. C. Motya was finally completely destroyed by Dionysius of Syracuse toward the end of the fourth century B. C., and was never rebuilt. The causeway which once united the small island to Sicily is now covered by a few feet of water through which carts pass to and fro. The artificial harbor for small ships, which has been thoroughly cleared, is square in shape and in a perfect state of preservation. Many finds have been added to the local museum, such as personal ornaments, vases and jewelry. The island of Motya is owned by an Englishman, Mr. Whitaker, who has carried on the excavation with the assistance of the municipal authorities of Sicily. He is the only foreigner in Italy who has been able to obtain a permit to carry on excavations.

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Before a distinguished gathering in the hall of the Orazi and Curiazi at the Capitol, Senator Guglielmo Marconi, who pays occasional visits to his native country, gave an interesting lecture describing the results of his experiments in the transmission of wireless telephone and telegraph messages over great distances by means of the short wave directional system, which not only permits of a certain amount of secrecy, but is economic because the power transmitted can be sent in the desired direction instead of being broadcast. The lecturer dealt at length with the possibilities opened up as a result of the tests which he has successfully carried out in his yacht Elettra, and which had greatly exceeded his expectation. The Royal Commissioner, Senator Cremonesi, congratulated Senator Marconi on the great feat he had accomplished and said that all Italians were proud of their great countryman, who had rendered great service to the progress of civilization in bringing the peoples of the world together.

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The ethnographical and prehistoric collection in Rome has lately been enriched by a most comprehensive donation of rich objects carefully collected by an Italian gentleman resident in China for many years. These include various articles of daily use and other objects of luxury. There are 17 cases in all, all filled with precious and common objects which depict Chinese life, such as amuleta, ornaments, glasses of porcelain, brass and enamel, lacquered boxes, perfume burners, banners, etc.